New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1746. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DINNER OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Speech of Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington.

The 71st anniversary celebration of the St. George's Society took place last evening, in Delmonico's, Broadway. The festival possessed unusual interest from the fact that the newly-appointed British Minister, Lord Napier, came on invitation from Washington to lend to it the influence of his presence. As might naturally have been expected, an attendance almost unprecedented in point of numbers was the consequence. The demand for tickets is said to have been so great that, several days ago, none could be procured under a premium more than equal to the price originally fixed. The large dining-hall of the establishment was crowded to excess.

At the cross-table was seated the President, Mr. Henry Eyre, supported on the right by the guest of the evening, Lord Napier. On the same side of the presiding officer we observed Mr. Adam Norrie, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. De Peyster Ogden, of the St. Nicholas; Dr. Beales, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Young, Mr. Fillmore, (of the London Times,) and Mr. Bates, the Treasurer of the St. George's Society.

To the left were Mr. Bell, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Mr. Gabrious, of the German Benevolent Society; Judge Davies, of the St. David's; Rev. Mr. Geer; Mr. Joseph Fowler, acting British Consul at this port; Major-General Sandford, and several others.

The room was decorated with the flags of Great Britain, America, France, Scotland and Ireland, which were draped around the walls. Behind the President stood the beautiful painting of Queen Victoria, which on several former occasions has been similarly appropriated. Pendant from the top of the frame was a massive gilt crown, supported by ribbons, which were fastened to the sceptre and sword of state that formed part of the ornaments of the picture. The music was supplied by an admirable Band, and a Glee Club from the Harmonic Society, consisting of Messrs. [illegible], F. H. Nash, R. M. [illegible], Washington H. Smith and G. W. Wooster.

At the close of the repast, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung by the Glee Club.

Mr. Eyre (who acted as President in place of Mr. Crook, the incumbent, who was inevitably absent,) then rose and said:

Brothers of St. George: You are, most of you, aware how unexpected to myself is my presence in the chair this evening. And in the absence of your worthy President I must own, though I am very sensible of the honor you have done me, that I could have wished that my lot had fallen into better and more experienced hands. And yet, if you will kindly assist me and bear with my short-comings, I, on my part, will endeavor to do justice to your distinguished honor, and to promote the hilarity of the evening. Gentlemen, since we last had the pleasure of meeting together on this festive day nothing strikingly prominent, as I think, has occurred. Our own dear native island has been blessed by a kind Providence with a large share of commercial prosperity, agricultural plenty, domestic peace and happiness—[cheers]—blessings which I rejoice to say have also been graciously vouchsafed in a more or less degree to the land in which we live. [Cries of "hear, hear."] The treaty of Peace with Russia, thanks to the energy and determination of Her Majesty's Ministers—[loud cheers]—has been carried out both in the spirit and to the letter. The dispute with Persia, by a display of similar energy, has been happily ended, and I trust that the present difficulty with China will likewise soon be brought to an honorable and satisfactory termination, as well as all other minor differences that exist among the nations of the earth. [Hear.] I should also, perhaps, refer to the general election which has lately taken place. [Cheers.] And I must own, gentlemen, that I cannot but congratulate you upon its results. [Loud cheers.] For whatever, gentlemen, may be the differences of opinion in politics that exist among us, we must all, as true-hearted men, set our faces against "factious opposition." [Great cheering.] And though you may not be disposed to agree with me that Lord Palmerston is "the right man in the right place," yet I think you must admire his "pluck," and do honor to his English feelings and sentiments. [Loud cheers.]

But, gentlemen, our Society was not formed solely for the purpose of social intercourse or to cherish a love of country, but to devise means for the benefit and welfare of our fellows. And, therefore, it will not be out of place if I call your attention for a few minutes to the charity attached to our Society. [Cheers.] Many of you, perhaps, are not aware that the charitable fund of your Society is mainly dependent for its support upon the number and liberality of the brothers of St. George, assisted by the extraneous aid of an annual appeal in the shape of a concert or a lecture; and that during the most inclement period of last Winter its funds would have been exhausted but for the energy and efforts of your Committee. Should such a state of things exist, brother Englishmen and brothers of St. George? I appeal with confidence to your liberality. Will you not come to the rescue? Will you not rally round your time-honored institution and devise some means by which a little meal in the barrel and a little oil in the cruse may always be found, so that you may continue to enjoy the privilege of dispensing, through the instrumentality of this your Society, to the wants and necessities of your less fortunate fellow-countrymen.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for the honor you have done me and for the patience with which you have listened to me.

The President resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering. In rising to read the first toast he said:

Gentlemen: The first regular toast that I have to propose this evening is

The day and all who honor it—St. George and merry England. [Rapturous applause.] Music—"Hearts of Oak."

In proposing the next toast he said he had intended to speak to the first, but would now pass it. The second toast was one very dear to the heart of every true Englishman; nay, it caused a thrill to run through his very bones and marrow. He would give

The Queen. [Vehement and prolonged cheering.] Music by the band and chorus by the company, standing—"God save the Queen."

The next toast was the

President of the United States,

who, he said, entered on his arduous duties under circumstances of no ordinary interest and importance, and he (Mr. Eyre) trusted that when he (the President) should be called upon to retire from his high office he might have the satisfaction of feeling within himself that he had done whatever within him lay, not only to promote the best interests of his countrymen, but the best interests of mankind at large. [Loud applause.]

Music—"Hail Columbia."

4. *Her Majesty's Ministers and Representatives on this Continent.*—[Enthusiastic cheering.]

The President, after proposing the sentiment, said:

Gentlemen: Among our distinguished guests here this evening we have a noble personage, the representative of Her Majesty. [Cheers.] And we accordingly welcome him as such. [Cheers.] And not only as Her Majesty's Minister, but individually. [Cheers.] I am sure, gentlemen, that I only echo your sentiments when I say that I trust that as long as he resides among us our festive board will always be graced with his presence. [Loud cheers.]

My lord, (turning to Lord Napier,) you have the privilege of bearing a great name—[cheers]—a name not only consecrated in the high ranks of science and familiar to us in the glowing pages of history—[cheers]—but endeared to us by deeds of chivalry and valor, blended with acts of mercy and kindness; whilst the crowning characteristic of your race has been an unswerving sense of duty in the man supported by honesty and manly independence. [Cheers.] And lest I should be thought to be using the words of empty panegyric, I would refer to the work which has just emanated from the press, the *Life of Napier*, written by his brother. It is the life of that true-hearted Englishman and glorious soldier, Sir Charles Napier. [Cheers.] May your residence, my lord, at Washington, not only be agreeable to Lady Napier and yourself, but may it also afford you opportunities of adding fresh lustre to your great name by cementing closer and closer together those feelings of friendship and good-will that should always exist between two nations bound together not only by the ties of mutual kindred but of common interest. [Cheers.] My lord, in behalf of your friends, my fellow countrymen, and the brothers of St. George, and, I may add, in behalf of this whole assemblage—[cheers]—I most cordially bid you welcome, and your mission God speed. [Great cheering.]

The Chairman concluded by introducing, amid a perfect tempest of applause, the British Minister, Lord Napier.

When silence had been restored the Right Honorable gentleman addressed the assemblage in words which as well as they could be heard in the absurdly remote and injudicious position assigned to the representatives of the Press, were as follows:

Gentlemen: I beg to offer you my very sincere and cordial thanks for the honor which you have done me in associating my name with the toast, and with the health of "Her Majesty's Ministers." Her Majesty's Ministers will be highly gratified when they learn that their names and their offices are held in such esteem, regard and memory by their fellow-countrymen residing in the United States. I, myself, gentlemen, in my own personal capacity, am sensible that I am undeserving of the acclamations which you have deigned to bestow upon my name; but I see in the manner in which you have received it, a warm revulsion of those feelings of sympathy and regard which may be suspended or obscured for a time, and by accident between America and England, but which are ever deeply founded on the affections and the interests of the two countries. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen: The office which I have the happiness to fill, and in which you have done me the honor to wish me well, is one which has been familiar to my hopes and wishes from a very early period of my life [illegible].

Gentlemen: I may still maintain that there is not a more grateful, a more glorious, and a more useful employment than this employment, which I share with my venerable friend, the United States Minister in London—the employment of holding aloft the ensigns of peace and friendship between the two great branches of the English race. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen: I feel that I have entered upon that employment here at a most auspicious period. I can assure you that I have met, upon the part of the President of the United States, upon the part of General Cass, upon the part of all the ministers and functionaries of the United States with whom I have been brought into contact, every manifestation of the cordial and friendly disposition which animates the Government and the community of Great Britain. [Cheers.]

There are no questions involving any degree of anxiety or apprehension pending between the two countries. [Cheers.] And I am sometimes disposed to hope that the time may soon come when there will scarcely be any subjects of official correspondence at all. [Cheers.] If I may not flatter myself with this agreeable prospect of official vacuity—[laughter]—if I must look forward to my fair and natural share of discussions and debates, surely, gentlemen, we have in the experience of the past the best grounds for believing that there can never be a question so difficult or so complicated that it may not meet with a prompt, with a peaceful, and with an honorable solution. [Loud cheers.]

There are many questions at once envenomed and alarming, which have been settled in a pacific manner in our recent negotiations. Our Eastern boundaries have been defined by one treaty. Our Western boundaries have been settled by another. The disputed Fisheries which at one time threatened to embroil us, have been converted by the salutary engagements of reciprocity, into a source of mutual wealth. Finally, gentlemen, the question of the privileges of neutral trade in time of war—that question which, for so long, was the constant cause of complaints and recriminations, has now obtained by the spontaneous declarations of Her Majesty's ministers during the late hostilities, that liberal interpretation so long desired by the United States, and which no Government of England hereafter will ever be inclined to revoke or to repeal. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen: I am justified, then, in saying that by an easy exercise of frankness, of mutual forbearance and indulgence, no question can arise between our countries which will not admit of an easy and an amicable settlement. But, gentlemen, I desire more than cordiality—I desire coöperation. [Cheers.]

Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to alarm the citizens of the United States who are here present by raising before their averted eyes the phantom of "entangling alliances." [Laughter and cheers.] Entangling alliances, gentlemen, are a kind of political spectre, which seems to have descended with undiminished terrors from the period of the Revolution to the present day. [Cheers and laughter.]

There may be mutual coöperation where there are no written engagements; and, gentlemen, where the heart is wanting, there may be written engagements without mutual coöperation. [Cheers.] All then, gentlemen, that I wish to say is, that our respective Governments should perpetually make an early and sincere declaration and avowal to each other of their views and intentions with respect to all subjects which involve the common interests of the two countries—[Cheers.]—whereby they will have the benefit of mutual good offices and mutual counsel, and whereby they will be able to avoid those one-sided resolutions and those startling announcements which are apt to disturb the confidence of commerce and calculated to excite the sensibilities and jealousies of too high-spirited nations. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the only entangling alliance which I shall venture to recommend to your adoption is the submarine cable between this country and England. [Great laughter and cheering.]

My friend, the honorable Chairman, has been so kind as to allude in terms of glowing eulogy and encomium to the services which members of my family have been enabled, in former times and generations, to offer to the sovereign and their country either in the departments of science or in those of war. The sincerity, gentlemen, in which that encomium was pronounced, and the manner in which those observations were received, are certainly exceedingly gratifying to my own pride. And all this is certainly an additional incentive to me to endeavor to render myself not unworthy of those services which have been *performed by members of my family upon previous* occasions. [Cheers.]

I cannot flatter myself that I possess any peculiar fitness or any local experience which could enable me to perform the duties of Her Majesty's Minister in a distinguished manner. But, gentlemen, this I can assure you, that I undertake those duties with the highest satisfaction and with the happiest anticipations. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, it was some time ago observed in England, and it was repeated in some quarters in America, that the members of the regular diplomatic profession of Great Britain were not qualified by their previous education and experience to contend with the stubborn and masculine elements of American politics. [Cheers.]

It was supposed, gentlemen, that we were so inured in the petty arts and in the dark practices of "cabinet intrigue"—that we were so accustomed to humble ourselves in the twilight of military courts that we were not qualified nor disposed to meet a free people in the light of day. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen: did you observe any symptoms of this intellectual decrepitude in Sir Richard Pakenham, or in Sir Henry Bulwer. I have not the honor of having ever served with those distinguished personages, but, in honor to the profession to which I belong, I am justified in alleging that in my friend and my former chief, Sir H. Seymour, I never observed any want of vigor or capacity. And, gentlemen, I never observed any want of vigor and independence in my later master, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, who has passed thirty years of his indefatigable life in contending against the ambition of arbitrary power in one country and in mitigating its abuses in another.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to say anything unduly and ungratefully depreciatory of any country or of any Government. I have had some experience of despotic Governments. I have lived in Naples, in Turkey and in Russia. Gentlemen, there are elements of happiness in them all. Fortunately, I say, there are elements of kindness, of culture and of happiness which no political system whatever can exclude from the face of nature and from the hearts of men. [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, neither the retrospective glories of the Italian scene, nor the ancient repose and the picturesque associations of oriental life, nor the splendid enchantments of social life which have arisen in their most agreeable form upon the margin of the Neva, can ever make an Englishman undervalue or forget those principles of freedom which have been cherished by our common fathers at home, and which by them were sown broadcast upon the soil of the great American continent. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I have since my arrival sometimes observed an impression in the United States that the development of this country is regarded with jealousy by England. Gentlemen, this is an erroneous opinion. [Cheers.] You will bear me out in the assertion that the last vestiges of former prejudices founded on the animosities of two unhappy wars are being very rapidly extinguished. The peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States forms a matter of satisfaction and pride of every reasonable Englishman. That expansion forms the best resort and relief for our superabundant population; it forms the best market for our increasing industry; it is the triumph of our labor and our arts, of our language, our religion and our blood. [Loud cheering.] No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalleled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and praise.

No thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, because Providence has not reserved the future empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race. [Cheers.] Gentlemen: these sentiments of sympathy and good-will to which I give a feeble utterance, are, believe me, not rare or partial in our country, nor do I derive them from obscure authority. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, I have gathered these sentiments in the benevolent pages of a Carlisle, in the wise conclusions of an Aberdeen, and in the eloquent declarations of an Elgin. Gentlemen, I have heard these sentiments declared and enforced from the bench of the Government, and I have heard them echoed back from the benches of the opposition. Gentlemen, these sentiments have been inculcated upon me with sincere and careful emphasis by the Earl of Clarendon, and by that noble Viscount who is first in the councils and in the hearts of the British people. [Immense Applause.]

Finally, gentlemen, I have received these sentiments as a fruitful trust from the hands of my sovereign, and I will not lay up this profitable talent in a diplomatic napkin.

(Vehement and continued cheering amid which the noble Lord sat down.)

The next toast in order was "Our Sister Societies."

Mr. Adam Norrie responded for the St. Andrew's Society, and proposed as a sentiment, "The Crosses St. George and St. Andrew. May they ever mark the *faith*, but never the loss, of our children."

For the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mr. Richard Bell responded, in a vein of peculiar humor. He gave as a toast, "The four-leaved British Shamrock, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, engrafted upon one stem." Drank with loud cheers.

Hon. Judge Davies, of the Supreme Court, responded for the St. David's Society. His sentiment was, "A cordial welcome and complete success to the mission of the distinguished Minister of the British Government."

Lord Napier briefly returned thanks, when

Mr. Gabrious responded for the German Society. He praised England highly for her business faculties. He had occasion to apply to the British Government for assistance in some business affairs, and he volunteered as a sentiment, "The noble qualities of the Englishman, always regulated by his business-like habits."

Mr. De Peyster Ogden was the next speaker. He replied for the St. Nicholas Society, in a graphic and lively manner.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts responded eloquently for the New-England Society. A tribute which he paid to Lord Napier was, however, somewhat equivocal. He said that, "We Yankees being a very calculating people, told it as a special compliment that the British sovereign has sent us a representative whose name and fame are inseparably connected with the noble science of logarithms." He would trust that there was no danger of ever confounding logarithms with loggerheads. For a sentiment, he gave "England,—Old England or New-England,—always England, in its love of liberty and its allegiance to law." Drank with enthusiasm.

The sixth regular toast was "The Army and Navy of Great Britain and the United States. May they never meet but as friends."

Col. Dawkins, of the Coldstream Guards responded for the English Army. Major General Sandford replied for the United States Army.

The last toast was "Woman," to which the band responded in some appropriate music.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Sackville, Thursday, April 23—Midnight.

The severe snow-storm with which we have been visited prostrated the telegraphic wires between Truro and Halifax, and communication with the latter place has been entirely suspended. This evening, however, we received the bare announcement that the steamship *America* has just arrived at Halifax, but, although, several hours have been spent in endeavoring to get over a few words of her news, we have not been able to accomplish it. There is now no current whatever on the lines, and as a raw storm prevails the prospect of getting anything to-night is entirely hopeless.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cases before the Third Naval Court of Inquiry—Organization of the Wagon-Road Corps—Great Crowd of Office-Seekers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, April 23.

The Third Naval Court of Inquiry will take up the cases of the Senior Officers. Capt. Latimer is first in order, but he is not ready. Capt. Bayne is the next, but he is in North Carolina. These officers were furloughed. The next is Capt. William Ramsey.

Secretary Cobb left for Georgia this morning, to be absent a fortnight.

Robert J. Walker's family left the city to-day to join him in New-York.

This being the President's birthday, he received many congratulations upon his fine health. X. Y. Z.

[From our Regular Telegraphic Reporter.]

Washington, Thursday, April 23.

The Department of the Interior this morning completed the organization of the Wagon Road Corps as follows:

Fort Ridgely and South Pass Road—W. H. Nobles, of Minnesota, Superintendent; Philo P. Hubble, of Minnesota, Disbursing Agent, and Samuel A. Medary, of Ohio, Engineer.

Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake Division—W. M. T. Magraw, of Missouri, Superintendent; Asaf Beals, of Maryland, Disbursing Agent, and F. W. Lander, Mass., Engineer.

Western Division—John Kirk, of California, Superintendent; Frank Denver, of California, Disbursing Agent, and Mr. Bishop, of California, Engineer.

El Paso and Fort Yuma—James B. Leech, of Texas, Superintendent; Gabriel Jordan, of Alabama, Disbursing Agent, and N. H. Hutton, Engineer.

Messrs. Magraw, Nobles and Leech leave Washington to-day. Mr. Kirk is *en route* for California.

The operations will be commenced with the least practicable delay. The War Department has not yet completed its organization for the road assigned to it.

The number of office-seekers has largely increased during the present week. They press their applications both at the Departments and private lodgings of the Secretaries, while the President is equally fatigued with their importunities.

Mr. Henry J. Hulbert has been appointed Collector of Memphis, Tenn.

No Southern mail has been received from beyond Montgomery.

The Disputed Mayoralty of Albany.

Albany, Thursday, April 23.

The question of the disputed Mayoralty between Eli Perry, American, and Dr. Quackenbush, Democrat, was set down for trial to-day. Mr. Perry attended, but Dr. Quackenbush did not appear in Court, and an application was made for judgment in Mr. Perry's favor, but it was refused, on the ground that though the parties were bound in honor by private contract to come to trial to-day, no official stipulation was before the Court. Mayor Perry expressed a determination to take his seat as President of the Common Council at its next meeting. As the Council is largely Democratic, some trouble is anticipated.

From Boston.

HON. CALEB CUSHING'S WELCOME HOME—DEMISE OF THE BOSTON TIMES.

Boston, Thursday, April 23.

Hon. Caleb Cushing's return to his home in Newburyport to-day was quite an event in that flourishing town. A Special Committee of the citizens escorted him from Boston, and on his arrival at Newburyport a welcome address was made by Mayor Davenport, to which Mr. Cushing responded in a lengthy and eloquent speech. There was a national salute fired, a military and civic procession and a grand *levée* at the City Hall in the evening.

The Boston *Daily Times* ceases to exist as a newspaper from this date—it having been purchased by the proprietor of the *Herald*, and will hereafter be merged in that enterprising penny journal.

The Indian Massacres in Minnesota.

Chicago, Thursday, April 23.

The runners returned to Fairbault from the pursuit of the Indians, confirm the rumored massacre in Blue Earth County. Forty settlers were murdered at Big Bend and several women carried off. Great alarm was everywhere felt. All the Indians beyond the Minnesota River have assumed a hostile attitude. Rumors are rife that there is an alliance of Sioux and Chippewas.

Arrival of the Khersonese at Portland.

Portland, Thursday, April 23.

The steamship *Khersonese*, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool *via* St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax, arrived here at 9½ o'clock this morning, with three hundred and eighty-seven passengers.

The Dew-Drop.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

Fernandina, Fla., Thursday, April 16, 1857.

The schooner *Dew-Drop*, containing the students of Williams College, and other scientific gentlemen, who have been making collections of specimens of the natural history of this State, has just arrived at this port from Key West, and leaves to-morrow for New-York. No accident of any sort has occurred to mar the happiness of the trip, and the collections are very large.

One of the party is suffering from a slight *coup de soleil*—but when you receive this will be at his home in New-York, having taken the mail route.

Faithfully yours, A. P. S.

THE TARGET PARADE.

The Regular and the Irregular Forces—The Review in the Park—Muskets, Music and Banners.

When New-York awoke yesterday morning, its first thought was to leap out of bed, and look at the weather. Was it favorable for the Great Parade? With a lively reminiscence of last Monday, and the fate of the suspension bridge over the Genesee, broken down with the weight of snow, fresh in its recollection, the question was a momentous one. But a single glance at the azure vault dispelled all evil forebodings. It was fair. There would be no further postponement. The parade would come off.

For it had been so much talked about, so much commented on in the newspapers, for several months past, and Mayor Wood and the Sachems of Tammany, political capital, Democratic wire-pulling, and all the ramifications and twistifications of party, had had, according to popular opinion, so much to do with it, that New-York, male and female, (the ladies of course only for the music and the holiday,) wondered what was going to happen, and visions of from 12,000 to 30,000 men, indefinitely stated, parading the streets in uniform, with muskets either bought and paid for, or loaned by George Law, floated before their dazzled imaginations. It was generally supposed that it would be six or seven hours passing through any street, Broadway, for instance, and so nobody was surprised when the companies were notified to assemble and fall into order at Fourteenth-street, as early as 9½ o'clock A. M., and that the march was to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

At 9½ o'clock there were but few signs of a parade. An hour later several companies had arrived. The First Division, Major-General William Wilson, was formed on the north side of Fourteenth-street; the Second Division, Major General Creighton, on the south side. All the other regiments were formed according to the order of their Wards. The visiting companies, among whom were the Scottish American Light Guard, and the Arcade Guard, both from Sing Sing, the Independent Guard from Hastings, the Isaac Edge, Jr., Guard from Jersey City, and the Forty Acres Guard, and Union Ferry Guard, from Brooklyn, were formed into a division on Washington Parade Ground. The latter company made a very good appearance. A neat model of an East River ferry-boat was borne in advance of them, and attracted much attention.

It was past 12 o'clock before the procession started. First went the Commander-in-Chief, Henry Wilson, the originator of the whole parade. He was attended by his Aids and Staff. Among the latter were Wm. H. Disbrow, the Adjutant-General; Samuel C. Thompson, Inspector-General; Lloyd Aspinwall, Commissary-General; B. F. Chamberlin, Engineer-in-Chief; J. Mansfield Davis, Quartermaster-General; George P. Androus, Judge Advocate General; Charles W. Darling, Paymaster, and H. E. Davis, Jr., Military Secretary. Next came the visiting companies in order, and then the New-York companies—the First Division, Major-General William Wilson, his Aids and Staff, and nine regiments of that Division, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh. These regiments included the First Ward Musketeers, the Fulton Guard, the Protection Volunteers, the Taylor Guard, the Tarrant Guard, the Washington Grenadiers, the Donovan Musketeers, the Continental Blues, the Frontier Guard, the Frontier Musketeers, the Brougham Light Guard, the Empire City Guard, the Roche Guard, the Harrison Guard, the Henry Lux Guard, the Harrington Guard, the Red Rover Guard, the Atlantic Guard, and the Fernando Wood Guard.

In the Second Division, Major-General Creighton, were ten regiments, the Thirteenth to the Twenty-Second. Among the staff we noticed S. A. Suydam, as Judge-Advocate, and Ex-Councilman Wild—not looking *very reverent—as* Chaplain. The *Ex-Councilman's horse was somewhat restive, bringing* his rider rather prominently into notice. In this Division were, among others, the Suffolk Light Guard, the Mulligan Guard, the Stephen Hughes Guard, the Social Guard, the Bradbury Guard, the Fifteenth Ward Independent Guard, the Carroll Guard, the Brennan Guard, the United Guard, the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Guard, the Thomas Davis Guard, the Friendly Guard, the Citizen Guard, the Atlantic Blues, the Eagan Guard, the Mazeppa Guard, the Kennedy Guard, the Cochrane Guard, the Tierney Guard, the Taylor Guard, the United Musketeers, the Murray Guard, the Index Guard, the Empire Guard, and the Coghlan Guard. In the two Divisions there were no less than twenty-four bands. Musicians, officers and men, all included, there were twenty-five or twenty-seven hundred in the parade. Of muskets there were not more than thirteen hundred. The whole procession was considerably less than an hour passing any one point, and disappointment was generally felt that it had fallen so far short of the expectations of its originators.

What there was of it, however, was very good. The companies, it is true, might have marched better, but of course they did not assume to compete with regiments regularly drilled. It was a very creditable display, indeed, and the circumstance most to be regretted about it was that the companies were not more numerous. The streets were well lined with spectators during its progress, and as the flags were streaming from all the hotels on Broadway, that thoroughfare presented a very gay appearance, the varied, and occasionally brilliant uniforms of the companies eliciting much attention and applause.

The front of the City Hall, where the line was to be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, was thronged at an early hour. It was past one o'clock when the procession, having passed through Chambers-street, entered the East gate of the Park, and marched before the Chief Magistrate of the City, who was regarded in the light of a sort of step-father to every full-blown or budding military man in the parade. That there might be no mistake, among so large a crowd, as to which was the Mayor, a Policeman waved over his Honor's head a flag of immaculate white silk, emblematic of purity, with the word "Mayor" inscribed thereon, surmounted by a semi-circle of gold stars. After the review was ended, the procession passed out of the Park into Broadway, thence to Park-row, and down Beekman-street to William, thence up Chatham-street to East Broadway, thence to Grand-street and the Bowery, and up to Fourteenth-street, where the companies [illegible].

But there was another parade yet to come. At the first organization of the affair some months ago, it was suspected by a few Companies of the City that it was intended to have a political bearing, and that Mayor Wood was to be glorified thereby. Consequently there were some bolters who resolved to get up an independent parade on their own account. Several attempts were made from time to time to unite them with the regular body, but without success, and yesterday the Independent Companies, under the command of Grand Marshal Thomas Bennett, formed into line in East Broadway, and marched down Broadway and around Park-row, up Chatham-street and the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, where they dismissed. They comprised the Frontier Guards, the Madison Light Guards, the Hoffmire Guards, the Dupignac Musketeers, and three companies of the Peterson Light Guards. They had four Bands, including one of Dodworth's. It was generally remarked that they marched better, and presented a more soldierly appearance than any portion of the "regular" parade. Mayor Wood did not wait to review these companies, who were generally designated as the Anti-Wood party.

Such was the parade of yesterday. It was not all that was expected of it, after the loud and long flourish of trumpets that had heralded it for many weeks. If it had come off last Monday, as intended, it would doubtless have been much better. As it was, it gave a large number of sight-seers considerable enjoyment, and therefore cannot be classed as a failure.

But a few words about this volunteer citizen soldiery—these target companies as they are called—which are entirely independent and distinct from the New-York State militia, which is a force existing by law. Those who made Union-square, Washington Parade ground and Broadway noisy yesterday, with sounds of martial music, were made up of companies of firemen, and of another large force with which our residents are familiar, namely, the workmen of various factories, founderies, ship-yards, in companies of Guards, for the most part taking the names severally of the proprietors of the establishments at which they are employed. This class, as well as the companies of firemen who display themselves as soldiers, equip themselves, engage tuition in military exercises, hire their drill-rooms, and, in a word, provide everything needful for their organization, at their own cost. They find their remuneration for the outlay in the enjoyment of a day's target-shooting, which carries with it an excursion into the country, and a "good time" generally.

We believe that this precise description of soldiers is peculiar to New-York. No other city of the Union has a similar force in sufficient numbers to invite description. In Europe there are organizations which in some respects resemble this. Berlin has its *Burgher Garde*, in which is enrolled the whole number of burghers—perhaps twenty-five thousand. Every September some five or six thousands of this force enjoy encampment, of from two days to two weeks in length, on the banks of the Spree, when the good burghers of Prussia's capital turn out generally, and make a gala-day among their soldier brethren. But this is a municipal force, and is under direction of the burgomaster—or, as we should say, the mayor—of the city. It will be understood, of course, that this force has no connection with the *Landwehr*, or militia, of Prussia, which embodies the entire male population of the kingdom, under the age of forty-five. For this force, when called into actual service, four hundred thousand stand of arms repose in the *Zeughaus*, or Arsenal, at Berlin.

The plain of Waterloo annually witnesses a review and encampment of the citizen military of Belgium—the *Garde Nationale*—under the direction of the Commandant-General. This force elects its own officers, and is independent of the State. It sprang up in 1830, when Belgium won its freedom. The *Garde Nationale* of Paris has ceased to exist. It expired of the *coup d'état* of the Second of December, 1851, after which the citizens were disarmed. It had its day in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, was born of the Revolution of 1789, and died of the empire of 1852, after an existence under Bourbon kings of two stripes, the consulate and empire of Napoleon, divers Directories and Republics of several hues from Mirabeau to Marrast. Austria had once its National Guard, the *Burger-militz*, which was a force made up of the citizens of the various cities of the empire. The peasants, *Bauer*, were never allowed to bear arms. This latter class has taken, since 1848, the name of *Economes*, given to it by some admirer of Greek and liberty, and repudiates the term boor, or *Bauer*. In the good time of 1848, the day of *liberté, solidarité and fraternité*, the *Burger-militz* took the name of the *Garde Nationale*. The Emperor, in 1849, as soon as his troubles were over, repaid this assumption by extinguishing the force.

Norway has its citizen force, *Storthing*, composed of burghers of the various towns, and of peasants as well, who enjoy their annual reviews. Holland has also a volunteer militia—a burgher force, and Holstein has one also. The Free Cities, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen and Frankfort, have a burgher militia. Every citizen is compelled to bear arms and to provide and keep uniform, and even ammunition.

This year is the first time in which the target and fire companies have undertaken to appear under brigade and division organization. They have elected Major-Generals, who have appointed full Staffs, and issue their general orders in regular military style and with all the "pomp and circumstance" of war. Next year the admirers of the new organization say they shall have twenty thousand troops "in the field"—if such a term can be applied to the peaceful streets of this money-making metropolis. We wait to see whether, in succeeding years, the new organization will come to be a power in the State.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Motion to Render Perpetual the Injunction Against the Police Commissioners—Power of the Mayor to Bring the Suit.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—April 23.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Fernando Wood vs. James W. Nye, et al.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the argument in this case was taken up pursuant to the modification granted late yesterday afternoon. His Honor the Mayor was present, together with several of the Police Commissioners, and a number of spectators. After some discussion as to upon whom devolved the affirmative, Judge Davies remarked that as this was a case of great importance he thought that perhaps it would be best to have it argued first at the General Term.

Judge Edmonds—We are ready to submit to any order your Honor may make.

Mr. Evarts stated that he would consent to this arrangement if the temporary injunction against the Commissioners were removed, but otherwise he could not properly do so; the deposing of the new Commissioners from office did not necessarily reinstate the previous power, and much confusion would therefore ensue.

Judge Edmonds said that he had no objection as to the mode or manner in which the cause was decided. Notwithstanding the change of time from Saturday to to-day, they were ready to go on; but he could not consent to withdraw the injunction, because it would deprive the City of a legal police, and subject it to all the confusion attending such a state of affairs. It was a well-established law, that a person in office, until discharged or others were appointed in his place, continued to possess his power. The Mayor had the power over the Police Department *de facto*. He was ready to have the cause laid over to some other day, or refer it to the General Term, but not to withdraw the injunction.

His Honor remarked that he would sit for a couple of hours this evening, but he must then adjourn the case until Saturday.

Mr. Field inquired of His Honor if this was not the most important case that could be tried.

His Honor stated that he had the Circuit to attend to, which would occupy him until Saturday.

Finally it was decided to proceed, and Mr. Edmonds read the complaint, a very full abstract of which was published in yesterday's Times.

Mr. Evarts read an affidavit of Simeon Draper testifying to the meeting of the new board and mentioning that he was chosen President, and stating the various officers elected.

Mr. Edmonds stated that the question was distinctly, and merely, a question of the constitutionality of the act. In the first place, what was due to the public good for the Mayor to do under the very extraordinary circumstances surrounding him? He saw the dangers of pursuing any course; confusion on the one hand, the involving the whole peace and public good of the City on the other.

If he consulted his own ease, he would have taken no action whatever. For the public good, however, he saw no alternative but to arrest the impending conflict in its outset. If His Honor decided that the law is constitutional, &c., and interposes no injunction, and the law is finally decided to be unconstitutional, the evil resulting would be almost incalculable. This would be saved in the other case, by the Mayor's ability to rule *de facto*.

He admitted that he was asking his Honor to decide a very delicate matter; to step in, a single judge, between the Legislature and the people, but it was not the first time that the courts had done the same thing, and in this connection he called attention to the following authorities: 1 Kent, 453; 4 Hill, 144; 3 Selden, 97, 99, 109, 119; 1 Story, chapt. 4; 2 Kernon, 386.

Mr. Field—Did you ever hear of any direct appeal to the Court to pronounce a law unconstitutional?

Mr. O'Conor—This is not such a case.

Mr. Field—Yes, it is.

Mr. O'Conor—No, it is not.

His Honor—(rapping)—Gentlemen must speak one at a time, and not interrupt each other.

Mr. O'Conor—I only came to the rescue of my friend. I will not interrupt.

Mr. Edmonds continued: He referred to Sec. 2, Art. 10, of the Constitution, which, after providing for the appointment of City officers, provided for County, Town, or District officers, and this was one of the provisions which he claimed was violated by the bill in question. Nothing was more desired by the framers of the Constitution than the decentralization of the power of the State, and this was a point important to be viewed. By the Constitution of 1820 the power was much centralized. The Governor had the command, almost entirely, of appointing even the sub-officers.

The progress of dispersion of power advanced step by step among the people—the multiplication of the election districts, the change from the appointment of our judiciary, &c. If he was right in this supposition as to the intention of the framers of the Constitution, then the law in question must be viewed but as an invasion. Did the law come from inability on the part of the people of this Metropolitan Police district to choose their own municipal officers?

So far as the police of this City and county were concerned, up to 1847 it was an entirely local matter, confined to this City and county. The Police Department was in existence, and it was a question whether this new law establishes any new office at all; whether it was an office *created* by this law. The Commissioners of Police, is considerably different from those given to the old Board of Commissioners by the various laws from [illegible] to [illegible]. In this bill there was no repeal of any law; it only, by a general clause, repealed so much of any other law as might conflict with this.

He considered that the act took from the City the control of its own property—one of the clauses of the bill, in fact, dedicated public property to private uses. [illegible] taken by the Commissioners [illegible] in the City [illegible] for the use of the Metropolitan Police district.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts then opened for the defence, claiming that the injunction ought to be dissolved.

He stated that the complaint was filed by Mr. Wood, against five gentlemen, to have the act in question declared unconstitutional, and these gentlemen restrained by injunction. He appears simply as Fernando Wood, and stated that he acted in accordance with the approbation of a large majority of the Board of Police Commissioners, but he cannot bring in a part of a Corporation with him. He came in the simple majesty of a man, to have a law declared unconstitutional, and its proceedings stayed. If this had ever been done it had escaped his ability to discover it. If Mr. Wood could maintain his action every citizen could file just such a bill, and the affair could never be *res adjudicata* until all the tax-payers and corporators had filed just such a bill.

He thought that there was never yet such an utter prostration of justice that a private suit should come to defeat public laws and stay their execution. No tax-payer had any better right to claim relief from the Courts than any good citizen.

His Honor here asked as to the decision of the Courts in the Broadway Railroad case on this point, and a considerable cross talk ensued as to the distinction between the tax-payer and citizens not tax-payers.

Mr. Evarts continued, attempting to prove that there existed no difference of this nature. There was no allegation made by Mr. Wood of any injury *per se*, but the dangers were all public. He did not even set up any personal public privilege or advantage possessed by himself which he will be deprived of. He says that he is advised that the law is unconstitutional, and if it is attempted to be put in operation fears trouble, and therefore asks that it may be declared void. Mr. Evarts therefore claimed that he could have no standing in Court.

Further, he thought that the only manner in which the Courts had a right to deal with the constitutionality of a law was on a case where his Honor was to give his opinion of that law. This his Honor could do equally in private rights or public actions. The Court does not even allow private persons to come into Court in a patent case without the Attorney-General, and sometimes the Attorney-General with the leave of the Court, and then how much less should the Court allow this private plaintiff in this case a standing place.

He then spoke of the rights of officers *de facto*, and the reasons therefor. If the act was constitutional, there was a complete annihilation of all the functions of the old power affecting the Police Department; and if an injunction restrains them of all their activity and efficiency, it may serve to destroy them, but it could not reorganize the old body.

Every law is presumed to be constitutional, and every man is to obey or disobey them on his own responsibility. There must be some rule on the subject. If there was a right for citizens, on their private accounts, to file bills for injunctions without any case having arisen, it was high time that it should be known. He thought that the act was perfectly constitutional. There was no allegation that the uniting of the different counties into one district for the purpose of good government, was unconstitutional.

Here Mr. O'Conor interrupted, and said that they did deny this, and he denied the right of the Legislature to constitute any Metropolitan Police District.

Mr. Everts went on to discuss the matter of decentralization. He thought that the spirit of the Constitution might just as much be the diffusion of power, with one or two instances of centralization. If it was competent for the Legislature to form the new district, it was proper to locate the authority somewhere. If the district is constitutional, then the appointing of the officers was constitutional. He then proceeded to recite the changes made in the arrangements of the Police Department from the time it was substituted for the watch, to the present day, and spoke of the advantages which would accrue from having this extended police district.

We give below the points of the defendants.

I. The plaintiff has no standing in Court for the relief asked or any part of it.

The whole cause of action, and the whole remedy affects only public and general, not private or personal interests.

II. No action lies to obtain judgment of a Court upon the constitutionality of a statute of the State as the object and end of the suit.

It is only as arising in, and affecting judgment in private or public actions, that Courts pass upon the constitutionality of a statute.

III. No preliminary action to prevent the assumption of office, or to enjoin the performance of official duties, lies even to the people, through the Attorney-General or otherwise.

The only remedy for usurpation of office is by action of *quo warranto* by the Attorney-General. This determines the title of the office, and leaves the discharge of the functions uninterrupted till judgment is given.

It is essential to the existence of Government that its functions should be discharged, and it is not to be tolerated that the discharge of those functions should be prevented while an incumbent occupies the place. This would be to leave the public without an acting officer, and yet leave the office full.

IV. Every law is presumed to be constitutional, and every citizen and every officer, before judicial decision annulling the act, must take the responsibility of obeying or disobeying, of acting or refusing to act.

In the case at Bar, if the new act be constitutional, the whole power within its purview is in the Commissioners created by it, and the old authorities are ousted.

If it be unconstitutional, the old-law authorities have their former functions, and the new Commissioners, attempting the exercise of their statutory functions, will be intruders and usurpers.

An injunction operating upon either set of claimants of authority, will not invest with lawful right, *ad interim*, the other claimants. It will only paralyze, if it be obeyed, the whole public service involved.

V. The law is plainly constitutional.

1. It constitutes a new district composed of four coterminous counties, and organizes a police system for such district. The administration of the system is lodged in Commissioners, who receive their appointment (excepting the Mayor of New-York and the Mayor of Brooklyn, *ex-officio* members of the Commission) from the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

2. If this substantive measure of uniting the counties be constitutional, the objection that the Commissioners are city or county officers (within the meaning of the Constitution) cannot be maintained.

As their functions extend over the whole district, they are officers of the State, having their duties in a circumscribed part of the State, embracing four counties, which contain two cities and many towns. (In the matter of Whiting, 2 Barb. S. C. R., [illegible].)

VI. But if these Commissioners of Police be either city or county officers, they are officers "whose office has been created by law" since the adoption of the Constitution, and as they may be appointed as the Legislature may direct. (Laws 1844, ch. 315, p. 469. Laws 1853, ch. 228, p. 448.)

VII. The injunction should be dissolved, whatever doubt may exist as to the unconstitutionality of the law. Whichever party needs the aid of the law to obtain possession of the public office in controversy, should be left to invoke it, and in the meantime the party in possession will be officer *de facto*, and perform the public duties.

It then being nearly 8 o'clock, his Honor adjourned the further argument of the case until to-day at 4 P. M.

The Forsyth Treaty with Mexico—New Negotiations, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

As I have frequently and distinctly stated, the treaty lately negotiated by Mr. Forsyth with Mexico, was repudiated both by the late and the present Administration, and it will therefore be somewhat surprising if the renewed negotiation should be committed to him. That he was instructed to obtain territory in consideration of a previous indemnity, and a release from certain claims of American citizens, is certainly probable, though his instructions have not been published. Neither have the instructions, whether written or verbal, given to his predecessor, Gen. Gadsden, been published; but we learn from Gen. Gadsden himself, through his published private letters, that he was authorized and instructed to obtain a cession of territory.

Both General Gadsden and Mr. Forsyth found this to be impossible during the provisional dictatorship of General Comonfort, for he was pledged against the alienation of any territory without the consent of Congress. Mr. Forsyth's views in proposing a loan to the Mexican Government have not been explained to the public, if they have been to the Government; but the design imputed to him by intelligent Mexican politicians, whose views of the matter have been published in New-York papers, was to give the United States a claim upon the Mexican Government, which could only be paid by a cession of territory. But by no one has this covert design been imputed to the present or late Administration, though it seems to be assumed by the *Intelligencer* that some such "Sharp practice" has been charged upon this Government in some quarter not indicated; but the prompt rejection of the treaty is no proof of it.

Had Mr. Forsyth's treaty provided for the cession to the United States of Sonora (for a reasonable sum of money), and Lower California, I have every reason to believe that it would have been ratified by the Senate.

What instructions the Administration now propose to give to Mr. Forsyth or his successor cannot be known, and probably are not even determined upon.

Meanwhile Sonora is to be given up to American fillibusterism, without the least prospect of very efficient obstruction from this Government. It is a country rich in mineral resources, and the Californians look upon it and also upon Lower California as a sort of appendage to their own State. Santa Ana frequently stated to Americans who visited him that Sonora was much richer in gold than California. Whether it would not be more creditable to buy it than to steal it is worthy of public consideration.

ION.

PARIS GOSSIP.

What is the Use of Landlords?—New Suggestions for Marriage—Alarming Scarcity of Blondes in Paris—Reform in the Fashions—The Comet—Table-Turning—New Plays.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 19, 1857.

Recently a pamphlet gained great notoriety in Paris, entitled *Pourquoi des Propriétaires?* ("What is the Use of Landlords?") The book proposed nothing more nor less than that the Government sponge should be wiped over this vampire class of human beings, that they should be expropriated or suppressed, and the Government put in their place. Instead of expropriating the City in detail, as the Government is now doing, for the erection of palaces, and the opening of wide streets and squares, the author proposed an expropriation *en masse*, and for the same cause. *Utilité publique.* Every house should have a fixed rent, and *concierges* should become public functionaries, whose nominations would appear in the official columns of the *Moniteur!* And would you believe that this monstrosity has arrived at its fourth edition, that it has made a great noise, and that the Government gives a sort of acquiescence to this official socialism by remaining silent?

M. [illegible] DE MONTPARNY, another pamphleteer, astonishes the Parisians with a proposition of another character, but still in the category of expropriation—the expropriation of marriageable girls. M. DE MONTPARNY, whose mental condition we are assured has been committed to the inspection of three known doctors, tries to establish the fact that the greater part of the social evils of the day are to be attributed to the fortuitous manner in which marriages are contracted. The object of his book is to induce the government to interfere and in a measure guarantee these high acts of social life. He believes that the deceptions as to character, state of fortune, morality, the disproportion of ages, the intermediation of match-makers, will all disappear with his system. Extending the duties of the *concierge* or porter of each house (and here he falls in unison with the landlord-hater) the author proposes that this person shall be held to keep a correct journal of the conduct of all his lodgers, with a column for observations where shall be recorded with fidelity all acts that may have a bearing upon marriage; the hour at which they enter at night, the persons they receive, whether there are any constable's visits; the cards, journals, letters, eatibles, medicaments, they receive. All these facts are to be deposed in a central special depôt at each mayory for the inspection of those concerned. No one should marry past the age of thirty-five, neither should a blonde complexion be married to a dark one; he anticipates great results from an intelligent mingling of temperaments. For instance, a dark complexioned man pays his addresses to a blonde, and they agree to get married. They start to the altar with a firm and confident step. But they are stopped. The marriage is not possible; all the disposable blondes are inscribed for a month past. A [illegible] has been demanded from the Rhine; he must wait the next arrival. The author also [illegible] himself with the question of the fusion of ranks. The girls must subscribe their names when they wish a [illegible] and wait their turns when they are rare, or [illegible] on a crowd. But M. DE MONTPARNY forgets [illegible] consideration: he does not tell [illegible] be charged with the grave responsibility of [illegible] to guarantee for the girls.

I spoke just now of blondes. The admirers of blondes in France are alarmed at the growing scarcity of this species of female beauty, and they, too, are adopting means to arrest the rapid extinction of the race. Of three or four hundred actresses in Paris, there are but two blondes—Mlle. [illegible], of the Vaudeville, changed lately to Madame [illegible], and Mlle. Dupont, of the Théâtre Français. Two meetings of a Society, formed ostensibly for the conservation and propagation of this type of female beauty, have been held in Paris. The members of the Society are of the golden youth of the Boulevard, each of whom is bound never to marry, neither with the right hand nor the left, other than a blonde. An effort was made at the dinner which followed the last meeting of the [illegible], to muster a respectable number of ladies of this complexion; but the [illegible] proved the destitution of the country in this respect, and the need of the Society in question.

Some time ago I, and perhaps others, announced that the Empress had set an example in the article of dress, which, it was hoped, would be followed by a complete revolution in some of the present exaggerations. That announcement seemed to make some sensation across the water, which shows that the evil must be a great one with you, or so insignificant a circumstance in itself could not have attracted so much attention. I am, therefore, held to give a history of the reform.

The Empress and the ladies of the Court did appear on the occasion of the ball referred to with a very [illegible] diminution in the circumference of their [illegible]. But, it appears, that this was only an experiment, for, at the two subsequent balls, the former [illegible] were assumed again. Within a fortnight, however, a new movement has been put on foot, which undertakes, sooner or later, to bring the crinoline down to admirable dimensions. This is a movement inaugurated by a club of noble dames of the Faubourg St. Germain, to bring the style of dress back to the elegant simplicity of the time of LOUIS XV. and LOUIS XVI. It is in effect an open war against the extravagance of lace and other kinds of profuse trimmings, and secondarily a war on crinoline; for with a plain-trimmed dress the present dimensions of the skirt would be more apparent, and, consequently, more ridiculous. The movement has [illegible], and I heard a celebrated dressmaker say a [illegible] ago that in two weeks she had not put an inch of lace on a dress, and that she made all her dresses with one breadth less of silk in the skirt. [illegible] the jackets are made long, so as to fall [illegible] and the sleeves are still very large, so that the same quantity of silk is used as before. This [illegible] of the crinoline question I believe.

The Comet continues the great preoccupation of the moment. Never before, notwithstanding the advanced state of the science of astronomy, and its general diffusion among the people, was any superstition in regard to the end of the world more firmly fixed than this. The ridicule of the caricaturists will go a great way in dispelling the fears of the populace, but it is a fact that many, very many people in France, are making self-reserves in contracts and other business affairs, in view of this eventuality! Fortunately the theatre has seized upon this subject as a pretext for a number of amusing vaudevilles, and of *pièces de circonstance*, which will aid the caricaturists. To begin at the last, the little Folies Nouvelles has already produced a piece in five tableaux for the pantomimist PAUL LEGRAND, entitled "The 13th of June, or the End of the World."

HUME, the great table-turning humbug, contributes not a little to this unsettled state of the superstitious. The game this man is playing is a deep and dangerous one. He lives retired, makes of himself a great [illegible], and refuses nine out of ten invitations to dine or to evening soirées. He goes only to the houses of the highest officials of the Government. The journals, glad to find so good a subject for developing a feuilleton upon, give startling details of this man's performances, his antecedents and his personal habits—[illegible] which are coined in the several authors' brains [illegible] truth as that HUME is an American [illegible] young man of twenty years of age, who [illegible] the spirits that pursue him. HUME allows the journals to talk, for he is making money and is satisfied.

A play has just been brought out at the Palais Royal, entitled "What becomes of the Roses." The principal characters are *Marguerite Gauthier*, of the "Dame aux Camelias;" *Marco*, of the "Filles de Marbre;" and the *Baronne d'Ange*, of the "Demi-Monde." These three characters are filled by [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], and the piece has had a great success. As a commentary on the title of the piece, the police reports offer us this week, in the [illegible] of a suicide, a very striking proof of what becomes of the roses. The cadavre of a woman was found in the bottom of a well, whom the Commissary of Police found, after an inquest, had stated nothing but the truth in the following lines found in her pocket: "I am, to-day, forty-six years old; my name is F * * * *. When I was young I was handsome; I shone at Paris, where I was known by the name of LA PETITE MARQUISE. I had a city and a country house, domestics, carriages, &c. Arrived a horrible malady. A year later I was ugly. Another year, and all I possessed was sold. Then commenced for me a frightful existence, living on public charity, dragging myself from hospital to hospital, for they would not keep me—I was incurable! Day before yesterday they again drove me from the hospital. What could I do? I have but one resource—[illegible]. You who find my body, pray for me."

The candidates for the Chair of the late M. DE SALVANDY at the Institute of France are M. [illegible] AUGIER, M. DE LAPRADE, M. DE MARCELLUS, M. PHILARETE CHASLES, and M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER. But the chances are about evenly divided between the first two named.

M. PHILARETE CHASLES, the well-known linguist, Member of the Academy of Sciences, has it in contemplation to found a monthly review at Paris, devoted to American interests and American news. The plan, however, is not yet organized.

The great theatrical success of the day, since the appearance of the *Question d'Argent* is that of *La Flamminia*, a comedy in four acts, at His Majesty's theatre, the Comédie Française, by M. MARIO UCHARD. It has been so long since the first French theatre has had a success, that this one has taken the town by surprise. What is more remarkable still, to the literary part of the town especially, M. UCHARD is a banker, or rather a speculator at the Bourse, and this is his first literary attempt. He knows nothing of the theatre other than his experience with M'lle MADELEINE BROHAN, a distinguished actress of the French theatre, who was formerly his wife, and who is now playing at St. Petersburg. *La Flamminia* would play well on a New-York stage.

A new piece at the Ambigu, entitled the "Orphans of Charity" is founded upon a history so singular that I cannot abstain from giving it to you. It is the history of a young girl of Amsterdam who has the executioner for guardian, for, according to the author, M. DARNEY, there is a law in Holland which condemns to marriage or death every seducer of an orphan adopted by the State. Thus the heroine of the piece, *Francis*, is ambitious, and she has conceived the idea of marrying a nobleman, and of becoming a great lady. So she lays a trap for a foreigner who does not know the law, Count *D'Albret*, a Frenchman, who finds after having embraced too warmly his new acquaintance, that his retreat is cut off by the scaffold. "You must marry my lord," she says, "or mount the scaffold! Your hand or your life!" But the *Count d'Albret* loves *Frederika Van del Berg*, the daughter of the grand Pensionnaire. He refuses, and accepts death rather than betray his affianced for this perfidious intrigant. Then commences the struggles, plots and counterplots of the play, till it is discovered that *Francis* is the illegitimate daughter of *Madam Van del Berg*, the sister of the one of whom she threatened to destroy the happiness. Then she repents, cries, and wants to die; and, as the State only cares for its children, it is found that, since *Francis* is the child of some one, she is no longer an orphan, and *M. d'Albret* has no longer anything to fear from the Draconian code of the Netherlands. It would, indeed, have been cruel for a Dutch executioner to have cut off the head of a French nobleman for so thin a sin.

The Italian Opera closes here on the 31st of the month, and LA RISTORI succeeds the 2d of April. "I Puritani" has been put on the bill, to bring STEFANONI, and another artist known to you, M. CUTURI, before the public. The success of STEFANONI, as usual, was up to any of her successes of the early part of the season, while that of M. CUTURI was only mediocre.

MALAKOFF.

FROM BOSTON.

The Shocks of Puritanism—Kalloch—The New Paper—Greene & Co.'s Failure—The Affair of Willis, the Spiritualistic Student—The Affidavit of Rev. Mr. Higginson—The Governor Comfortable but Undignified—The Suffolk Bank—Mr. Barry's Mistake—A New Play.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Monday, April 20, 1857.

There has been a long interval between my last missive to you and the date of this present epistle, which, Heaven forbid that I should review. We have suffered many and rude shocks from discoveries and trials of very carnal crimes, and I prefer to leave time to work the necessary disinfection, rather than to stir the dirty heap anew. People, however, still "talk Kalloch," and will continue to do so, I presume, so long as that reverend gentleman continues in the pastoral charge of his flock of three thousand lambs at the Tremont Temple. He has succeeded, certainly, in pulling the wool over their eyes completely, and no Charles Honeyman ever drew fuller houses or more sympathizing tears. They gave him a "donation party" the other night, at which DONALD MCKAY, the ship-builder, indorsed his character for chastity, and the sum of $1,000 was collected. In the vast desert of the world's hard heartedness and unbelief, it is refreshing to stumble on such a verdant oasis of simplicity as the donors must have occupied when they were thanked for their benefaction by Mr. KALLOCH. Personally, Mr. KALLOCH is said to be a very agreeable man, fluent in conversation, and possessed of original ideas and powers of expression. He is quite a young man, and very good looking. Photographs of him are on exhibition at many print-stores, and still attract crowds to the windows within which they lie—principally of women. It is also noticeable that his congregations at the Tremont Temple are three-fourths feminine.

The new Boston paper, the *Traveller*, enters to-day upon its second week. The kind notices with which it was heralded, by the rest of the Boston press have been succeeded by quite virulent and vinegary paragraphs, for it has begun to cut deeply into the subscription and advertising lists of all the other two-cent papers. It is, as you of course have observed, rather a medley at present, but when it has sailed a little further on its voyage, and has got its sea-legs on, you can judge better of its merit. It was appointed the official journal of the State on Saturday.

In some of the notices of the failure of the American Banking-house of GREENE & Co., in Paris, I have observed it stated that it was a Boston house. Its founder was SAMUEL WELLES, a Bostonian. Many years after its establishment, JOHN E. GREENE became his partner, and upon his death, his successor. Mr. GREENE, himself, died six years ago, and the business has been conducted since 1851 by his sons-in-law.

The affair of Mr. WILLIS, a divinity student at Cambridge, who has been suspended by the Faculty of the Theological School, for participation in "spiritualistic" performances, attracted much attention here a fortnight ago, and is now exciting indignation against the Faculty. I have heard accounts of his spiritualistic exploits in Roxbury, Salem, Worcester and Cambridge, as well as in Boston, of a most wonderful character; and Rev. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, of Worcester, has just published an affidavit, attested by oath, narrating a variety of his performances which are equally extraordinary—such as causing a tune to be played by an accordeon, which he held in one hand only; causing also a guitar to play, without the touch of hands, an accompaniment to a difficult Portuguese air which Mr. HIGGINSON sang, and which he was confident could not be known to a dozen persons in the country besides himself; tipping heavy marble slabs on the tops of tables, &c. Mr. HIGGINSON's reputation as a man of veracity is above suspicion, although since his participation in the Worcester Disunion Convention, I have doubted his common sense.

The case of Mr. WILLIS came before the Faculty on the complaint of Professor EUSTIS of the scientific school, who is a violent man, led often by eccentric impulses. He was present at a "gathering" at which Mr. WILLIS was to perform, and intercepted WILLIS' leg beneath the table in a position in which he thought it possible that it might be used to tap on a drum on which the "spirits" were expected to beat a tune. He seized him immediately and proclaimed him a cheat. WILLIS offered to give the Theological Faculty opportunity to test in the most thorough manner the phenomena which he produced, with a view to establishing his honesty. They declined his offer, and have suspended him from the school. I have no doubt, from what I have heard of the case, that both they and Prof. EUSTIS had acted unjustifiably. Prof. EUSTIS himself violated the condition on which he was allowed a seat at the table, when he seized WILLIS' leg.

The result of the affair must be that a thorough and scientific examination will be made by competent persons into the nature of the phenomena which are sworn to be produced. Many of our most respectable citizens are determined that such an investigation shall be made, and this case of Mr. WILLIS has been discussed in all our scientific and literary circles.

In politics there is nothing going on which would interest you. A call for a Republican State Convention has been withdrawn for reasons of policy. Our Legislature bids fair to sit through the Spring far into the Summer. It has done very little since it met in January, and complaints of its dilly-dallying are arising everywhere. As a bit of gossip which illustrates the free and easy manners which have become popular at the State-House, I may mention that a gentleman of my acquaintance called in business hours a day or two ago on Governor GARDNER at the Council Chamber, and found him situated as follows: His legs were propped against the chimney higher than his head, he held in his mouth a lighted cigar, and had practised on the carpet the vile and American habit of expectoration. A well-known politician sat side by side with His Excellency in a similar position. The gentleman transacted his business as speedily as possible and retired. Oh, shades of our venerable, departed Excellencies, and spirit of the still subsisting EVERETT, how must you have frowned upon the scene, especially upon the attitude!

The alteration of the Suffolk Bank building, in State-street, is progressing rapidly. The heavy granite pillars have all been removed.

Mr. BARRY, the manager of our Boston Theatre, has certainly run a Don Quixote tilt against a windmill, in the letter in which he assails FANNY KEMBLE for her fancied defamation of the stage, for, I see, Rev. Mr. BELLOWS, of your City, states that she never wrote such a letter. Considering the spicy character of Mr. BARRY's letter, enthusiastic people here whisper of a "cowhiding," but surely such people must be sarcastic.

A new play, or rather an old one, entirely remodeled, is to be brought out at the Museum to-night, entitled "The Duchess."

FROM KANSAS.

The New Governor—Political Movements—Progress of Emigration.

WYANDOT, K. T., Monday, April 6, 1857.

The great item of political interest in Kansas at present is the change of Territorial Governors. The resignation of Governor GEARY took the country by surprise, but it was believed that he would be reappointed and return armed with full powers to administer the Government which the United States claims as its right over the Territory. The appointment of Mr. WALKER was of course a most startling one, and was the cause of much apprehension among the conservative citizens here. The regret that GEARY had not been sustained was general, and his abandonment by the Executive was a bad sign with which to indicate the policy of his successor. It was known that for weeks before GEARY's departure East, all military power had been taken from his hands by PIERCE; *and it was a knowledge of this fact on the part of* SHERRARD and his friends which emboldened them to pursue the reckless course which had so fatal a result. The complicity of the Administration with the ultra Pro-Slavery Party was as evident here as in any part of its preceding history. It was hoped and believed, even by ardent Republicans, that Mr. BUCHANAN would hold himself above such degrading factional alliances, and pursue a course consonant at once with true policy and justice. This hope may not prove groundless, but the reported instructions of Mr. WALKER have given it a tremendous shock. *If it is true that he is to administer the Government on the basis that the bogus laws are valid*, and accept the scandalous act for the formation of a Pro-Slavery constitution as just, and sustain it in the face of the adverse sentiments of the population, *then it is true that the policy of the present Administration tallies precisely with that of* ATCHISON *and his colporators here.* This is to prove his Administration a continuation of that of JEFF. DAVIS, and to verify, even sooner than was expected, the forebodings of the Republicans during the Presidential canvass.

Notwithstanding these ominous indications, the belief is general on all sides, *that no more civil strife is possible here.* All parties concur in this. In Missouri, a powerful conservative party is resolved that there shall be no repetition of the outrageous invasions of the past. A strong Anti-Slavery feeling has been evolved there from the agitation of the last two years, and the question of emancipation is already conceded to be *debatable*; a great admission on the part of the ultraists, who have lately exercised dominion with an iron rod. And in St. Louis, the focus of these liberal ideas, the question of emancipation is discussed with a warmth which promises almost to disturb the peace of the City.

Meantime the emigration is immense. Boats come up the Missouri laden with four to five hundred emigrants, the great bulk of whom are Free-State in principle. The roads through Missouri and Iowa are black with wagons, whose occupants are evidently coming to Kansas *to stay*. Many bring teams to break the prairie, and drive in their own cows and young stock; and not unfrequently we can see a large *hen-coop* rigged on the rear of the wagon, containing enough feathered occupants to make a respectable poultry-yard one of the fixed institutions of the "claim." The emigration at present must exceed a *thousand per day*; and it is believed this is but trifling compared with that which will loom up in May and June. With this movement, no sane man can doubt that the destiny of Kansas is inevitably to be Freedom—and this in spite of all efforts at Washington or otherwheres to the contrary.

LITERAL.

Things in Kansas.

Mr. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, at Lawrence, publishes an elaborate apology for the temporary discontinuance of that paper during his absence, all hands having been infected with the claim-speculating mania. Very little else besides land speculations is now talked of in Kansas.

JONATHAN DYMAN, publisher of the Kane County *Journal* in Illinois, has sold out, and will start a new free soil paper in Kansas.

A letter from Lawrence declares that a large majority of the men who are numbered in the new census lists as voters, have not the remotest idea of removing to Kansas, and without the shadow of a doubt scores have never seen the claims made in their names. The manner of making these claims, in place of complying with the law, is proof positive that the whole plan is nothing else than a scare crow operation. In hundreds of instances there is no house built, no land plowed, no fencing completed or commenced, in a word nothing done, save a stick thrust into the ground, or four poles thrown together. I state what I know from personal observation, having ridden over the Reserve in all directions. I have the statement of an unimpeachable witness who has examined the census returns, that not over one-fourth of the voters in this county are registered.

A Company in Lawrence have purchased a portion of the lands contiguous to Delaware, on the Missouri River, five miles below Leavenworth, and have laid it out into town lots.

Another outrage was committed near Easton, on Sunday, by the Deputy Sheriff of Leavenworth County, MERRITT SMITH. He had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. MARTIN KLINE, on the charge of horse stealing. The affair occurred at the house of a Pro-Slavery man, where church service was held at the time. The Sheriff produced his warrant and read it. Mr. KLINE refused to go at the time, but said he would go next day, (Monday.) The Sheriff then drew his revolver and fired five times at KLINE, three balls taking effect. This occurred in the house, full of people during the service. Mr. KLINE is known to be innocent of the charge against him.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Abandonment of Forts Pierre, Laramie and Kearney by the United States Troops—Its Effect upon Emigration and the Frontier—Pawnee Indians and the White Settlers—Immense Emigration to Nebraska—General News, &c.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevalent amongst frontier settlers at the recent orders from the War Department, in which it is ordered that the only military posts, Forts Pierre, Kearney and Laramie, of Nebraska, are this season to be abandoned by the United States troops. Those stationed at Forts Laramie and Kearney at present are ordered to the Pacific and those at Fort Pierre are ordered down the river. After the goods or provisions are removed from Forts Kearney and Laramie, then those posts are to be deserted. What the effect will be upon the frontier it seems not difficult to predict.

Fort Pierre station is some 700 miles north of this place on the west bank of the Missouri River. Fort Kearney is some 115 miles west of this place, upon or near the trail of the emigration to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, and Fort Laramie is some 350 miles further. The former protects the upper Missouri Country from any inroad by savages in that section, whilst the two latter stations not only give assurance of protection to our frontier settlers, but is an efficient assistance and protection to the overland emigration. Were it not for the two latter posts, the Pawnees, Ogallahs, Brulé Sioux, and numbers of other warlike Indians, would control the entire country to the west of us, and the emigrant train that could run the gauntlet of the horde that infest the plains would be a curiosity.

The effect of an abandonment of the two latter posts, particularly, cannot but be regarded as an unfortunate move for emigrants and frontier settlers. What the abandonment is ordered for I cannot conceive. Were it at a time when the intervening country was sufficiently settled by whites to afford a "home" protection against savage tribes, it would not appear as bad; but, just now, they are most needed, when frontier settlers require at least a shadow of military force to protect them from insult and rapine at the hands of their red brethren.

A short time since some danger was apprehended by our settlers back upon the Platte River from the Pawnee Indians, who had threatened them with annihilation unless they desisted from improving in that vicinity. I apprehend, however, no direct trouble from them so far as the settlers are concerned. Upon the plains, and particularly upon the emigrant trail, they are a thieving, ugly set of highwaymen; at home they are a dirty, filthy, lewd and thievish set of miserable beings. Why does not our Government take some prompt steps towards removing them from their present location upon the Omaha purchase, and amongst the white settlers, and locate them upon their own lands "farther west?" The interest of the Territory demands their immediate removal.

Already hundreds of emigrants are pouring into Nebraska from the States. Boats and stages come heavily laden, and hundreds more are on their way. There will be the largest emigration hither this season than perhaps to any other section of our Union—yet "there's room enough for all." The land office here is daily visited by numbers of preëmption claimants, who are proving up and paying for their land. Farmers throughout the Territory are preparing for large crops this season. A great many of them are preparing to raise a crop of the Chinese sugar cane. The weather is pleasant, and boats are constantly arriving.

P. J. W.

List of Patents.

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending April 14, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Jonas Rosenbury, Cherryville, N. J.—Boring machine.

John F. Burgess, of Northumberland, Penn.—Cooler for wine, beer and other liquids, in barrels.

Samuel B. Burrell, of New-York, N. Y.—School slates.

Thomas B. Butler, of Norwalk, Conn.—Machinery for creasing the fibres of wool in making felt cloth.

Marcus Butterfield, of Indianapolis, Ind.—Preparation of sugar, called table manna.

John H. Cahill, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Hot air furnace.

Thomas A. Chandler, of Rockford, Ill.—Levels or inclinometers.

John S. Chestnut, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Lifting jack.

Isaac H. Conklin, of Rockford, Ill.—Raking attachments for harvesters.

Jonathan Creager, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Machine for sawing shingles.

Robert W. Davis and Daniel Davis, of Yellow Springs, Ohio—Lifting jack.

Benjamin Nanault de Buffon, of Paris, France—Apparatus for filtering liquids.

Thomas B. De Forest, of Birmingham, Conn.—Machinery for manufacturing India rubber hose.

Thomas A. Dugdale, of Richmond, Ind.—Washing machines.

James Emerson, of Worcester, Mass.—Reefing ships' sails.

Josiah Ells, of Pittsburg, Penn.—Revolving fire-arms.

Wm. A. Fenn, of New Milford, Conn.—Machines for forming the brims of felt hats.

Geo. Fecht, of Reading, Penn.—Hoisting buckets for coal, &c.

E. P. Gleason, of Providence, R. I.—Gas burners.

Max C. Grittner, of Washington, D. C., assignor to M. J. Grittner, of same place—Plate-printing-press.

Robert Haering, of New-York, N. Y.—Treating gutta-percha.

Alex. Hall, of New-York, N. Y.—Expansive bit.

James Hemington, of Richmond, Ind.—Apparatus for feeding fuel to furnaces.

Levi L. Hill, of Hudson, N. Y.—Coating metals with silver.

J. R. Howell, of Alexandria, Va.—Attaching adjustable buckets to the shafts of water-wheels.

Nelson Johnson, of Jasper, N. Y.—Steam-boilers.

David H. Kennedy, of New-Alexandria, Penn.—Composition for tanning hides.

James Kerr, of London, England.—Rammer for many-chambered breech fire-arms.

Daniel W. Lafetra, and Henry A. Lafetra, Eatontown, N. J.—Raking attachment for harvesters.

Robert McCafferty, of Lancaster, Penn.—To prevent incrustation in steam-boilers.

James S. McCurdy, of New-York, N. Y.—Wardrobe or bureau bedsteads.

Daniel W. Messer, of Boston, Mass.—Molasses cups.

Willford H. Nettleton and Charles Raymond, of Bristol, Conn.—Sewing machines.

John North, of Middletown, Conn.—Machine for drying and pressing paper.

Stephen Oliver, Jr., of Lynn, Mass.—Boot and shoe heels.

Zechariah Oram, of Camden, N. J.—Ice-breaking boats.

George W. Penniston, of North Vernon, Ind.—Self-releasing doors of cotton presses.

John Pfaff, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Flutes.

George P. Reed, of Waltham, Mass.—Watches.

Wm. Robinson, of Baltimore, Md.—Lime-kilns.

Daniel C. Smith, of Tecumseh, Mich.—Lock and clasp for port-monnaies.

Richard L. Smith, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Railroad car-brake.

C. H. Wheeler, of Boston, Mass.—Curtain fixtures.

Dutee Wilcox, of Providence, R. I.—Shirt studs.

Wm. L. Williams, of New-York, N. Y.—Machine for splitting wood.

J. C. Wilson and T. G. Wilson, of Cedar Hill, Texas—Machines for threshing grain in the field.

Lorenzo Winslow, of Rochester, N. Y.—Attaching hubs to axles.

Jesse N. Bolles, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to M. W. Boules, of same place—Apparatus for boring Artesian wells.

Edmund M. Ivens, of Tamaqua, Pa., assignor to himself and Lucien H. Allen, of same place—Winding machinery for mines.

Jno. H. Morrow, of Baltimore, Md., assignor to himself and Edwin Bennett, of same place—Baths for photographic purposes.

Wm. W. Willmott, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself and Henry F. Gardiner, of same place—Boot trees.

REISSUES.

Joel Bryant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Carpenters' gauges.

Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, Md.—Reaping machines.

Joseph P. Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa.—assignee of Jno. A. Bradshaw, of Lowell, Mass.—Sewing machines.

DESIGNS.

A. C. Barstow, of Providence, R. I.—Design for the plates of stoves.

Elias Ingraham, of Bristol, Conn.—Design for clock cases.

Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Conn.—Design for clock case fronts.

N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., Assignor to Smith & Sheldon, of same place.—Design for plates of a Cooking Stove.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

David N. B. Coffin, Jr., of Newton Centre, Mass.—Improved Filter.

Wm. H. Thompson & Eustis P. Morgan, of Biddeford, Me.—Safety hatches for warehouses.

Indian Depredations in Minnesota—Rumored Burning of Mankato—Butchery of the Inhabitants.

From the Dubuque Herald.

We learn from Mr. SHERMAN, of Red Wing, that intelligence had been received at that point on Wednesday last that a band of Indians, about 400 in number, had been committing depredations in the vicinity of Mankato. The rumor said that Mankato was burned and the inhabitants murdered. There can be no doubt that several families have been destroyed. The Indians are a dissatisfied band of Sioux, and are doubtless the same who attacked the settlement at Spirit Lake, of which the readers of the *Express* and *Herald* have already received the full particulars. The inhabitants in the valley are crowding into St. Peters for protection. Troops from Fort Ridgely were in pursuit of the marauding Indians, and cavalry had been ordered from Fort Snelling. No little panic existed through the country, and active measures were being taken to drive the hostile band from the country. We also learn from our informant that the settlers murdered at Spirit Lake were originally from Red Wing. Mankato is about eighty miles from Red Wing, and about twelve from St. Peters.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, April 24.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 43, 95, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110. *Part II.*—Nos. 76, 83, 17, 46, 100 to 105.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 473, 153, 175, 541, 582, 573, 575, 585, 308, 144, 590, 591, 594, 599, 600, 603, 502, 619, 628, 625, 630, 631, 633, 320, 411, 490, 474, 495, 566, 387, 388, 481, 306.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 56, 69, 157, 257, 161, 260, 126, 15, 59, 95, 96, 105, 132, 144, 186, 207, 213, 250, 16, 17, 67, 71, 73, 133, 172, 176, 195.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 2838, 2718, 789, 2769, 2615, 1470, 2766, 2734, 2799, 789. *Part II.*—Nos. 1534, 1550, 1561, 1373, 1171, 1455, 1743, 1776 to 1780, 1782, 1786, 1788 to 1790, 1791 to 1810, 1812 to 1818.

Collision in the East River.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 23.

Before Judge Nelson.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Dennis Fagan and others vs. the steam-tug Pluto.—NELSON, C. J.—This libel was filed by the owners of the schooner *Charles Hopkins* against the *Pluto*, to recover damages for a collision in the East River. The wind was southwest and the tide ebb; the schooner was beating down the river on her larboard tack, and was crossing from the Brooklyn to the New-York side, towards the foot of Jackson-street; the *Pluto* was coming up the river on the New-York side, with a heavy tow on her larboard quarter; she was ascending against the tide at a rate of speed not to exceed a quarter or a half a mile an hour. The schooner came about nearly ahead of the tug, and sagged down upon her, causing the damage that occurred. The person in charge of her did not see the *Pluto* until he had come about, or was in the act of coming about. He might have run nearer the New-York shore with safety before he tacked, and thus have avoided the collision. The tug stopped immediately, and seems to have done everything, under the circumstances, in her power to prevent the injury.—It is apparent that the cause of it is attributed to the want of a proper look-out on the schooner. If the hands had seen the tug in time, the collision could have been easily avoided.

It is said that the *Pluto* was in fault in not being in the middle of the river, or as near as might be, regard being had to other vessels navigating it, as directed by the State law. But it does not appear that this omission led to the collision, or in any way contributed to it. It furnished no reason for the schooner's unnecessarily tacking about ahead of the steamer. This was gross inattention to duty on the part of the person in charge of the vessel. The schooner at the time was not in command of its ordinary master, but in charge of one temporarily engaged, and who was manifestly incompetent to navigate her at a place where skill and attention were indispensable.

The decree of the Court below, dismissing the libel, we think is right, and should be affirmed.

For appellant, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Malcolm.

For appellee, Mr. Bryan.

Thomas Bell vs. Thomas Hunt.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel filed by Bell to recover a balance due for raising and removing the steamboat *Cricket* off and from a sand-bar, at the mouth of Shrewsbury Inlet, N. J., where she had been stranded. It appears that Hunt owned the steamboat *Confidence*, which ran between the port of New-York and Shrewsbury Inlet, and that her engine having failed, he employed and chartered the *Cricket* on the 4th July, 1849, of Peck, the owner, to take her place, and that while thus employed, she was stranded, as above stated.

The libelant, Bell, was engaged to get her off the sand bar for $2,150, of which sum a balance of $950 remains unpaid. The Court below decreed for the respondent and dismissed the libel.

There is no sufficient evidence that the contract was made by Hunt with the libelant for the service in question. On the contrary, the weight of it is that it was made by Peck, the owner. Hunt was present when it was made, but for aught that appears, took no part in the negotiation. Peck did. Indeed, the libelant was given to understand by Hunt, according to the proof, that Peck was the responsible man at the time the contract was made.

It is supposed that Hunt may be made liable as charterer to the libelant. But, aside from the consideration that the contract was made with Peck, and not with him, it does not appear upon what terms the *Cricket* was chartered. She may have been navigated by the master and hands of the owner, and hence the charterer not at all responsible for the safety of the ship. There is no foundation, therefore, laid for the inference sought to be raised of the liability of the respondent on this ground.

We think the decree should be affirmed.

For appellant, Messrs. Owen and Vose. For appellee, Mr. Stoughton.

In the case of *Alexander Cross vs. George Law*, Mr. Lord concluded his summing up for the plaintiff this morning, and Judge NELSON then charged them. His charge was favorable to the plaintiff. The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

The United States vs. Jeremiah Towle.—Counsel in this case commenced summing up this morning, but the procession in the streets made such a noise that the Court was compelled to adjourn. There are but two items of dispute in the accounts. Mr. Towle was appointed naval officer during the recess of Congress by President Tyler, on March 13, 1843. The statute giving him $5,000 a year as salary and his accounts being closed on Dec. 31, 1843, he deducted that sum from the fees received by him at that time. In July, 1844, his nomination was sent in to the Senate and by them confirmed, and Mr. Towle claims another $5,000 up to that time. He then claims another $5,000 from that time till Dec. 31, 1844, and another $5,000 from that date till May 31, 1845, when he was suspended by President Polk. He also claims $1,600, being $400 a year as extra compensation for keeping the accounts of the lighthouse and the hospital moneys.

This item of $1,600 the Government disallow entirely, and they disallow one of the items of $5,000.

Mr. Towle, also, claims to recover against the Government the sum of $250, paid by him to John R. Murray, in 1845, to redeem certain valuable books sent as a present by the Government of France to our Government, under the auspices of Mr. Vattemare, and which, on arrival here, were put in store, and by neglect allowed to be sold at auction for storage fees, and which were bought by Mr. Murray. This $250 the Government had never repaid to Mr. Towle, although the books were at once forwarded to Washington.

Mr. Towle also claims to recover at the rate of $3,000 a year for services rendered by him as one of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to determine and pass upon packages that were destroyed in the great fire in 1835.

It is claimed by defendant's counsel that, as the accounts were rendered to the Government containing the disputed items, and as no action was taken upon them for years, they must be considered to have been passed upon by the accounting officers and cannot be reopened for investigation now.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 23.

Before Judge Betts.

CHARTER PARTY—CHARGE—[illegible].

Charles H. Haywood vs. A Quantity of Timber, &c.—This libel was filed by the owner of the brig *A. H. Wass* to recover the amount of charter-money on a charter of the brig executed by the master for a voyage from this port to the port of Cambridge in Maryland with privilege of another port, the charterer agreeing to furnish a full cargo of timber and lumber. The vessel went to Cambridge, but there was not a full cargo there, and at the other port the master was informed that he could have the balance of his cargo if he would take certain timber. Deeming the timber too large to go on the brig, he declined to take it, and brought the part cargo to this port, and claimed the full charter-money.

Held by the Court—That under the ruling of the Circuit Court of this District in the case of Beecher vs. Bechtel, decided in September, 1853, the freighter violated his contract if he failed to supply the cargo stipulated, and of a size and shape, and at the sides of the ship in a condition fitted for being taken or stowed on board.

That the master is a competent witness, unless it is proved he has other interest in the cause than that of charterer. He gave the charter party as vendor [illegible].

That the full cargo stipulated was not supplied at Cambridge; that the charterer having the "privilege of one landing place on the river," it devolves upon him to prove that he pointed out such landing place to the master, and that sufficient timber was provided for her alongside the ship to complete the cargo.

That if the case is decided upon the issue as shaped by the pleadings, the claimant fails to prove that he procured his timber alongside of the vessel within reach of her tackles so as to constitute a performance of his contract, and the libelant would accordingly be justified in returning to his home-port and demanding damages consequent upon the breach of the charter-party.

That the claimant is estopped by the pleadings from [illegible] that the charter party was fulfilled in respect to Cambridge, and that the libelant is entitled to the right to demand for a full cargo according to the charter party.

Decree for libelant with a reference.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimant, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

TOWING CONTRACT—[illegible].

Charles A. Heckscher vs. The Steamboat Boston.—The libel was filed in this cause by the owner of the canal boat *Union*, setting up that in December, 1852, the Philadelphia Steam-tug and Navigation Company, owners of the *Boston*, agreed to tow the *Union* with her cargo of coal from New-Brunswick to New-York, and from New-Brunswick to New-York, and that the *Boston* did take her in tow at New-Brunswick, but by carelessness and negligence she was sunk on the way; and the libelant claimed to recover $6,500 for the value of the canal boat and her cargo.

By the Court—The undertaking sued upon in this case was not that of a common carrier, nor fully that of towage; the agreement to tow the canal boat from New-Brunswick to New-York being qualified with notice to the agent of the libelant that the canal boat would be allowed to go in the line that day, but only at his risk and that of her owners. It was at the close of navigation, and when the river was greatly impeded with ice, so much so that the steamboat would not accept more than half her usual burden of towage.

The grounding of the steamboat on her passage down was occasioned by the natural incidents of navigation at that period of the year, and is not chargeable to want of skill, or culpable negligence in the officers and crew of the steamboat. Nor was the loss of the canal boat and her cargo owing to the fault of the tug or her master. If it is properly attributable, in any degree, to fault or inattention in her management, it is imputable to the agent of the libelant in charge of the canal boat at the time.

The case hinges upon questions of fact. The evidence is multifarious, and no way in harmony on several points; but, in my judgment, the weight of it exonerates the steamboat from blame in the occurrence, and the libel must accordingly be dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Butler, Evarts and Southmayd. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

FORFEITURE—EVIDENCE—NEW TRIAL.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Embroidered Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, and Flounces.—This was a libel filed to forfeit the goods, seized on land, under Section 66 of the Revenue Act of March 2, 1799. The owner pleaded the general issue, and the cause was tried, Sept. 26, 1856, before a Jury, which rendered a verdict in favor of the United States, and against the property, on all the charges against it. The claimant now moved for a new trial, on a case made, on the ground that the verdict was unauthorized by the evidence, and against the charge of the Court, which was, that, in order to forfeit the goods, the Government must prove that they were the manufacture of some foreign country, and were imported and landed in the United States, without payment of duties. The claimant, Edward J. Lane, purchased the goods after their seizure, and with notice that they were charged with being smuggled. When seized they were in possession of one James H. Ross, and claimed to be his property; and it was proved, that, at the time of seizure, Ross made statements which might well be understood to be clear admissions that he was the owner of the goods, and that they had been smuggled.

Held by the Court—That the verdict was not without evidence to support it. There was no direct and positive proof that the goods were foreign fabrics or were smuggled, but the evidence well warranted the verdict if the jury believed that the owner intended to acknowledge that they had been brought in clandestinely from abroad and had not paid duties.

That Lane, having taken his right after the seizure and with full notice of their condition, holds them subject to the legal liabilities they had incurred in the hands of Ross.

That it was solely matter of fact for the jury to determine whether the evidence supported the charges, and that no legal reasons are shown for disturbing their verdict.

Motion for new trial denied and judgment ordered on the verdict.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

COSTS—WITNESS-FEES MUST BE PAID.

J. A. and J. D. Secor vs. The Steamboat Highlander.—This was an appeal from a taxation of costs by the Clerk, allowing an item of $110 as witnesses' fees, to the libelants. It appeared that the witnesses were in the libelants' employ on day's wages exceeding the compensation of witnesses, and that they continued to receive their per diem compensation while attending Court, and this was the only evidence of the payment of witness' fees to them.

Held by the Court—That the right to recover witnesses' fees is derived wholly from statutory authority.

That the law nowhere authorizes the substitution of an equivalent debt or equity owing to the suitor by a witness as payment of his fees by the suitor. The suitor acquires the right to a judgment for his witness' fees only on the fact of his having actually paid the money. The books offered is not competent to take an account between the witness and the party when and prior to ascertain whether a balance on their general dealings remains payable by the witness equal to the amount of the fees claimed.

Appeal allowed and taxation overruled.

For appellant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for appellee, Mr. McMahon.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM FOR SERVICES (HAULING MARBLE) IN CONNECTION WITH THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Matthew G. Emery vs. The United States.—(On Demurrer.)—The petition stated that from Sept. 7, 1853, to April 11, 1853, the claimant was engaged, with wagons, in hauling marble for the Government, for which he charged at the rate of $[illegible] a day, amounting to $3,875. That the work was done at the extension of the Capitol, by verbal contract or agreement with the then Superintendent of the work upon said extension, "the person having the then power to employ him."

By the Court—BLACKFORD, J.—*Held*: The petition must show in the case of claims, like this, for work and labor, that the claimant was employed by the Government to do the work. And as the Government can make no contract except by an agent, the petition must state the name of the agent, and refer to the act of Congress or other authority under which he acted.

2. Such statement and reference are necessary to enable the Court to determine, on the face of the petition, whether the contract is obligatory upon the United States or not.

3. This petition is defective in omitting the name of the agent, and a reference to his authority, and must be amended, so as to obviate these objections, before any order can be made for the taking of testimony.

Same vs. Same.—(On trial upon petition as amended and proofs.) In the amended petition the claimant states: "That he not only hauled marble from the shop to the capitol grounds, but also from the capitol grounds to the street, and from one part of the grounds to the other, far enough from the capitol to prevent the noise of working the stone from annoying the Supreme Court and Senate; and he also moved it from portions of the public street, as required by Mr. Walter, or by Mr. Strong, as Mr. Walter's agent, in consequence of the request of the Mayor of Washington."

By the Court—BLACKFORD, J.—*Held*: Mr. Walter as the architect had authority under the act of Sept. 30, 1850, (9 Stat., 538,) to make contracts for labor and materials for the erection of the addition to the Capitol, and to pay for such work and materials, under the direction of the President of the United States.

2. The architect must be considered as having acted, in this case, within the scope of his authority, nothing appearing to the contrary.

3. If the claimant was employed to do the work by an agent of the Government, authorized to employ him, and he performed it agreeably to his contract, he ought to be paid for the work the contract price.

4. The depositions prove the claimant's case.

Bill reported in his favor for $3,875.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR WAGONS TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE BY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN NEW MEXICO.

Thomas S. J. Johnson vs. The United States.—(On Demurrer.)—The facts, as alleged, are as follows: In August, 1850, the claimant, having a large number of wagons at Santa Fé, in New Mexico, placed them for safe keeping in the Government corral at Santa Fé, by permission of the Assistant Quartermaster there. In June, 1851, the claimant applied to the wagon-master of the corral for his wagons, when he was informed, for the first time, that thirty-two of them had been taken by the officers and employés of the Quartermaster's Department for the use of the army, they being necessary for the service. Immediately after that information the claimant applied to Captain Reynolds (an Assistant Quartermaster at Santa Fé) for a return of the wagons. The application was refused. The claimant then applied to Captain Easton, (an Assistant Quartermaster of Santa Fé,) the superior officer in command, "for restitution, or pay for the wagons at their value," but the application was refused. He afterwards applied to the Quartermaster-General at Washington "for the payment for his wagons." This application was also refused. Application was afterwards made by the claimant to the Secretary of War, who, in November, 1852, gave the claimant an order on the Quartermaster's department in New Mexico for the delivery of the wagons to him. The wagons, however, being then worn out in the service, and valueless, the claimant refused to accept the order, and applied to Congress for relief.

An act for the relief of the claimant was passed in March, 1855, appropriating $4,800 "in full compensation," &c., which was paid him. That sum the petitioner alleges, was "simply the value of the wagons;" he now claims damages from the United States for the seizure and taking away of the wagons by the officers and employés of the Government.

By the Court—BLACKFORD, J.—*Held*: The Quartermaster at Santa Fé had authority to purchase wagons in the discharge of his duty there, and, consequently, when he converted the claimant's wagons to public use, the law implied a promise on the part of the Government to pay the claimant for the wagons what they were worth, as for goods sold and delivered.

2. The contract, thus implied, was within the scope of the Quartermaster's authority, and the Government was bound by it, and, had the wagons not been paid for, the claimant might have recovered their value by a suit in this Court against the Government.

3. But for the trespass or other wrongful acts charged to have been committed by the officers and employés, on which this suit is founded, the Government is not responsible for the damages which the claimant may have sustained on account of such wrongful acts; his only remedy is against the individuals who committed the injury.

Order for taking testimony refused.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.

In re Empire City Bank.—Yesterday a motion was made to confirm the report of the referee in relation to the apportionment of debts of the Empire City Bank. There are some sixteen persons who appear to oppose the confirmation. The general grounds taken by the opponents are informalities and errors on the part of the referee in making the report, and also that the referee has exempted several stockholders, on the ground that they hold only as hypothecation; but he has not inquired whether the stock was forfeited to the holder by the non-payment of the debt secured.

There are a large number of counsel in the case, who will, probably, occupy the time of the Court for some days in arguing the cause.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Macomber vs. Woolsey.—Motion denied.

Wheeler vs. Buchanan.—Default at Special Term, and all subsequent proceedings set aside on terms.

The Case of Coroner Connery.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO THE BURDELL EXAMINATION OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Coroner Connery was continued yesterday before Judge DALY. Testimony was commenced for the respondent. The Judge having another case before him, the evidence was taken before counsel until the other case was concluded.

Mr. John Hennessey was the first witness: He said he was a private gentleman, 57 years of age, and had been 3 years in this country; he was formerly a provision dealer in Ireland.

Mr. Jordan now read the Coroner's answer to charge 2d, specification 1st, charging him with telling Mary Donoghue that "she carried her tail behind her," and asked the witness whether he had ever heard such a story as the legend of Teddy Brady's Cow, and the song founded thereon, commencing

"Teddy Brady lost his Cow,"

in Ireland, or anything so similar as to be substantially the same? A.—I have, Sir; certainly.

Q.—Was there any signification by common consent and understanding, according to your knowledge and information, attached to the expression, when applied to a female, "she carries her tail behind her?" A.—Well, I don't think there was, according to my opinion; I would consider it a compliment to her honesty; it would be so considered, if explained; it does not impeach the woman in the least; it is a common anecdote.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick—Q.—Is this a local legend or story? A.—It is a story generally known through Ireland.

Q.—Did you ever hear this story in a Court of Justice there? [Objected to on the ground of immateriality, and the answer taken subject to the objection.] A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Have you heard it frequently applied in this country? A.—Well, I have among my own countrymen, sitting socially; among them I would understand it in the sense as I have above explained.

THE [illegible] EXAMINATION.

Mrs. Catherine Dennison examined by Mr. Sedgwick—Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside at No. 4 Carroll-place, Brooklyn; I am a married lady; I was a cousin of Dr. Burdell by marriage; I was present at the examination of Mrs. Cunningham at No. 31 Bond-street, by Dr. Woodward.

Q.—Please state the time of the examination, and the persons present, and the manner in which it was conducted, and all that went on relative to it, as fully as you recollect. [Mr. Jordan objected to the latter part of the question. Question allowed.] A.—Mrs. Cunningham and I were seated in the room together, in the bedroom on the third story, usually occupied by Mr. Eckel; John Connery, Dr. Woodward and a policeman entered the room; I think it was John Connery, for the physician said something to her; I didn't hear what was said; I heard her answer distinctly, "Oh, yes, if it's his wish;" she then walked to the other part of the room, near the window; Dr. Woodward stood in front of her near the window; she commenced loosening her clothes; she took off all her clothes off the upper part of her body; the doctor commenced examining her body from the roots of her hair down as far as her waist; he then told her to let her clothes drop down; I did not see him pull down her clothes, but I heard him say, "Let your clothes drop down;" I heard her say, "Don't expose me so;" she then asked me for a towel, which I had in my hand, which she held before her, when she let her

[illegible] she asked me for a cape; the doctor then examined the lower part of her body from her waist down; he then told her to step out of her clothes and she [illegible] stockings; he then [illegible] and he then told her to step back in her clothes, and she did so; there is one statement I made that I wish to correct—she was stripped of all her clothing, except a few [illegible] under-garments, which hung about her waist, which covered nothing but what had been already examined. [Sensation]—I then assisted her in dressing herself, pulling her clothes partly up; that is all I heard, and all I have to say that I recollect; allow me to make one more remark—when the said "Don't expose me so," the Doctor answered—"Never mind—I'm a physician."

Q.—Were Mr. John Conway and the policeman present through the whole of the examination. A.—Yes; they were in the room.

Q.—For what purpose were you present at No. 31 Bond-street upon the occasion referred to. [Objected to and withdrawn.]

Q.—Were you a witness in the case? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you detained or imprisoned at No. 31 Bond-street or elsewhere. [Objected to.]

The case before the Judge having been concluded, the examination was continued before him.

Mr. Jordan objected to the question and to the testimony of the witness on the stand, and to that of any other witness of what Dr. Woodward or any other person did, beyond the direction of the Coroner.

Question allowed.

Mr. [illegible]—Begin at the beginning, and tell your story.

Witness—I went to No. 31 Bond-street on the Sunday after the murder; the Policeman refused to let me see the body of Dr. Burdell; he told me to wait until [illegible] o'clock, when the Coroner would be present; I then went to my sister's in Great Jones-street, and returned at 3 o'clock; a Policeman and Mrs. Howell stood at the foot of the stairs; I asked the Policeman if I could go up; he said not without an order from the Coroner; I staid there (No. 31 Bond-street,) Sunday night voluntarily; I went home on Thursday; I did not go home sooner, because I was detained.

Q.—Did you make application to go home, and to whom, and if so, when? A.—I made application to one of the policemen on Monday, to go home; he said I would have to wait until the Coroner got through.

Q.—Did you make application again for such permission, if so, please state when and to whom, and if more than one application? A.—I waited until towards night, and then asked one of the policemen again, if I could go home, and he said no; I made other applications, one was made in the morning of Monday, another in the evening, when he told me the Coroner had left orders that I could not leave the house; I then told him I must go, for I had a family of children, or else I must send for my little one and have him brought over to me; the next application was on Wednesday night to Captain Dilks; he told me that the Coroner had given orders that I must be taken to the Station-house; I told him if he would let me go home he might send a Policeman with me, and I would come back next morning at nine o'clock; he told me no, it was out of the County, and he could not do it; I then wanted him to let me go to my sister's in Great Jones-street and stay, and that he might lock the door and take the key with him; he told me no, he could not do that; he said the Coroner left orders that I should be taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house with the rest of the witnesses; I then begged of him to let me stay in the parlors there all night; but he refused me that; he then told officer Davis to take me home with him; I went and staid with his family all night; on Thursday morning I returned to Bond street, and my testimony was taken that day, after being confined one day in the basement, on Tuesday I was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house; I was brought to No. 31 Bond-street on Wednesday; the Deputy Coroner opened the front door and came out; he said to the Policeman who was with him, "Take those women back to the Station-House, and lock them up, immediately, in the [illegible]" we went into the house, down in the basement, and staid there till night, till the Coroner had gone; that was the night I was ordered to be taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, and the night I staid with Officer Davis' family.

The counsel for the Coroner stated to the Judge the testimony of this witness regarding what took place on the examination by the physician, and regarding her own detention and imprisonment, having been allowed on account of the difficulty or impossibility of separating what might be proper from that which was improper, and moved that all her testimony in regard to these points be struck out, except as to facts which took place by the special and express direction of the Coroner, or in his presence, or with his knowledge previous, or his assent subsequently.

Motion denied. The Judge said he could not separate the evidence so as to distinguish what acts of Dr. Woodward were in conformity to the direction given to him by the Coroner, and what were not. That the witnesses present, when Mrs. Cunningham was examined by Dr. Woodward, might testify to what took place in their presence, and that it would be for the Governor to approve how far what occurred was or was not in pursuance of the order given by the Coroner. [Exception taken.]

Q.—Did you enter into any bail bond to appear as a witness? A.—I did not.

Q.—How large is your family? [Question overruled.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—Q.—Mrs. Denison, how were you related to Dr. Burdell; by marriage? A.—He was an own cousin to my husband.

Q.—Was there any relationship between you or your husband and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with Dr. Burdell? A.—Over twenty years ago.

Q.—Were you or your husband, or either of you, in the habit of visiting him during those twenty years, or any part thereof. A.—We were; I visited him frequently.

Q.—For what purpose. A.—Both in a friendly and professional way.

Q.—How long have you been a married lady? A.—Over twenty years.

Q.—Were you taken into any station-house during that investigation. A.—I was; I was taken into the Seventeenth Ward Station-house on Tuesday, at about one or two o'clock.

Q.—How long were you kept there on that occasion? A.—Until Wednesday about ten A. M.

Q.—Where did you stay over night—in what part of the building? A.—In the Captain and Lieutenant's room.

Q.—Were you furnished with a bed, and did you sleep in it that night? A.—I did.

Q.—Were there any other ladies who slept with you? A.—There was another lady slept in the same room by the name of Mrs. Seymour.

Q.—Were you kindly and hospitably treated while there, or otherwise? A.—I was kindly treated by the Captain and Lieutenant.

Q.—Were the room and bed comfortable in which you slept? A.—Yes.

Q.—How far was that Station House from No. 31 Bond street—in what street and what number? A.—I cannot tell; it was not very near by; [It is corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.—*Rep.*]

Q.—How did you go, and with whom, to the Seventeenth Ward Station House, that day? A.—I walked with an officer and a crowd behind us. They followed us to the door.

Q.—Did you or the officer walk or mingle with the crowd behind you? A.—I walked with the officer and the crowd was behind us; the officer stopped several times and tried to drive them back. (Counsel for the Coroner objected, moved that it be stricken out and that the witness be compelled to answer the question propounded.)

The Judge ruled that the nature of the question, as to her mingling with the crowd, the witness might state all that occurred. Motion to strike out overruled.

Witness—Further answered. We did not mingle with them, they mingled with us; they touched my cape.

Q.—Did the officer use efforts to keep the crowd away or disperse them? A.—He did; he told me not to look around, but he turned himself several times and tried to keep them back.

Q.—On which story was the room where Mrs. Cunningham was examined by the Doctor? A.—Third story hall, front bedroom.

Q.—How large was it? A.—It was a small bedroom, about the usual size of hall bedrooms.

At this point the case was adjourned to Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—April 23.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Moses Frank vs. Clara Frank.—Divorce granted.

Edward McCarty vs. John W. Eastburn.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

Benjamin A. Dickens vs. Chauncey Nichols.—Motion granted.

John McCabe vs. William M. Cumming.—Motion granted on payment of costs.

John Johnson vs. Thomas Cushing.—Motion to discharge arrest denied, with $7 costs.

Thomas Barbour vs. John Frenche.—Referred to Abraham Underhill, Esq.

George Barron vs. Mari Tompkins.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

SERVING AN INJUNCTION—ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Strow vs. Boyd.—This was an action for assault and battery. The plaintiff went to the premises of the defendant in the beginning of April to serve an injunction on the plaintiff partner, issued by the Supreme Court in the case of Champion vs. Hill and Boyd. The defendant came up to him and asked him what he wanted, to which question the plaintiff replied that he had some legal papers to serve, whereupon it was alleged the defendant seized him by the collar, kicked him and violently ejected him from the premises. Plaintiff had him arrested and taken to the Station-house, but nothing further ever came of it. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $50.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TUESDAY, April 23.

Before Hon. S. D. Culver, City Judge.

Joseph E. Page vs. George Wegner.—Inquest on a note. Verdict for plaintiff—damages $104 63. For plaintiff, Campbell & Schumaker; for defendant, R. M. Herrington.

John Butler and others vs. John B. Donaldson, Trustee, &c.—This action is brought to recover $80, the value of two chandeliers, furnished by plaintiff to Niagara Engine Company No. 4, of which defendant is Treasurer. The defence set up is that the property never was ordered by any member of the Company authorized to do so. Case still on. For plaintiff, Lewis B. Reed, Jr.; for defendant, D. P. Barnard.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH BAY OUTRAGE.

The trial of Richard Lewis, for being concerned in this outrage, was continued in the King's County Court of Sessions yesterday. The case for the prosecution was closed at 11 o'clock, when J. H. Huntley, Esq., for defendant, opened the defence to the Jury, and proceeded to take testimony. The case will be continued and probably concluded to-day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 23, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce, [illegible] and buoyant in price. Pearls [illegible]; Pots $8 25 @ $8 50 [illegible].

COFFEE—Is in good request, and is on the advance. Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible] @ [illegible]; Rio, [illegible]; Jamaica, 11¼c. @ 11¾c.; and St. Domingo, [illegible].

COTTON—The demand is somewhat brisker; prices, however, are not firmer.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12¾	12¾
Middling	14¾	14	14¾	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15¼
Fair	15	15	15¾	15¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is active, firm, and improving, with less offering, while the demand is increasing. Sales have been reported of about 14,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	5 70 @ 5 80
[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 70 @ 5 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 75 @ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	6 [illegible] @ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 [illegible] @ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 [illegible] @ 8 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 20 @ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 [illegible] @ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50 @ 8 75

Canadian continues unaltered. Superfine or extra is worth [illegible] bbl. [illegible] bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is still in good request, at firmer prices. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,000 bbls low Mixed to fair Extra, and choice Extra at [illegible] bbl. Rye Flour is quiet yet and firm, at $3 50 @ $4 50 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 20 @ [illegible] for Jersey, and $3 60 @ [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 @ $17 25 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made by auction of 1,400 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 @ $3 40; 2,400 boxes Sicily Oranges at [illegible] each; and 1,311 kegs Bordeaux Plums at 9¼c. @ [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving in very small quantities, while it is in lively request and is advancing. We heard of sales of 5,400 bushels, including fair Western White, at [illegible], and Southern red on private terms. Rye is in good demand and is firm, at 80c. @ 85c. ℔ bushel. Sales 6,000 bushels. Barley is comparatively plenty, heavy and drooping. The nominal range is now from $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Sales 7,000 bushels, chiefly Canadian, within the range. Oats are quiet, yet steady, at 58c. @ 60c. for Western; 56c. @ 58c. for State; 54c. @ 55c. for Jersey; and 52½c. @ 54c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at former rates. We have heard of sales of about 31,500 bushels, at 73c. @ 75c. for new and old yellow; 74c. @ 80c. for new and old white, and 73c. @ 75c. for old Western mixed, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—[illegible] bales River were disposed of at former prices.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, as before quoted.

IRON—Sells slowly, yet regularly, at full prices.

LEAD—Is unaltered.

MOLASSES—The demand is animated; prices are well supported. Porto Rico, in hhds., 58c. @ 68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 55c. @ 58c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c. @ 52c.; and New-Orleans, 70c. @ 75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is improving; prices generally rule very firm, and favor factors.

OILS—We have nothing really new to report in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no new feature, sales having been reported of 680 bbls., in lots, at $22 50 @ $22 70 for Mess, and $19 [illegible] for Prime, closing with no buyers above the lowest rates, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c. @ 9¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, and are steady at 10¾c. @ 11c. for Hams, and 8¾c. @ 9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet stiffly held, at 10¾c. @ 12c. ℔ lb. Lard is doing better. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 13½c. @ 14¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls. at $16 75 @ $17 50 for new Prime; $12 @ $14 for Country Mess; $15 @ $16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 75 @ $17 50 for extra Western do. ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef attracts considerable attention, and is held at $27 @ $31 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady, at [illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, and is worth 16c. @ 21c. for Ohio; 18c. @ 28c. for common to very good State and 27c. @ 30c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is [illegible].

RICE—Continues in request at full rates: $4 [illegible] @ $5 50 for common to very choice ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have not varied. We have heard of sales of about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 9½c. @ 11¼c.; an invoice of Manila, to arrive during the Summer, at Boston, on terms not ascertained, but supposed to be an unusually high price for this kind; and 300 boxes Havana at 10¾c. @ 11¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale of Green Teas, to-day, was well attended. The competition was animated. Low and medium qualities brought somewhat higher prices. Fine grades ruled firm. All offered found ready buyers. We annex a full report:

By L. M. HOFFMAN & Co.—Imported per *Panama*, &c., term 6 months.

Hyson—61 half chests, at 50½c.; 39 do. 48½c.; 28 do. [illegible]; 31 do. 46¼c.; 115 do. 35c.; 347 do. 32½c.; 30 do. 31c.

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Imperial—6 half chests at 52½c.; 11 do. 50½c.; 94 do. 46c.; 39 do. 46c.; 8 do. 44c.; 8 do. 43½c.; 24 do. 42c.; 45 do. 41½c.; 29 do. 41c.; 245 do. 40c.; 58 do. 39c.; 19 do. 37c.

WHISKY—There were 1,300 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 28c. @ 28¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy,—with very small quantities of produce offering. For Liverpool—Cotton, ½d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. @ 1s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 3d. @ 3½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 2s. ℔ tc.; Rosin, 1s. 4d. @ 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods, 12s. 6d. @ 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PERSONAL.

MR. PLUMB, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WILL much oblige J. W. S. by leaving his address at the *Daily Times* publication office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO take into consideration the propriety of causing the Sound and Hudson River boats to land above Grand-st., on the East River, and above Spring, on the North River, will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7 P. M., No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested are requested to be present.

JAS. R. STEERS,
M. L. HARRIS,
E. C. McCONNELL,
HIRAM CORWIN,
JAS. GRIFFITHS,
Committee.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will meet at KERR's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 24, at 8 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, to march in a body to the Tabernacle. Let every member be present for the praiseworthy object. By order

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.

R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store,

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Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)

The undersigned opens his new warerooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising

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FOR CROTON OR HYDRANT WATER.
PATENTED 1849.

This Filter cleanses and purifies water from all soluble and inorganic substances; is itself washed from its own collection of impurities; draws water unfiltered as fast as from the ordinary faucet, and acts as a perfect stop-cock, by simply

TURNING THE HANDLE

of the instrument to points as designated on the top of the Filter, by the words filter, wash water, stop.

It excels all others in point of convenience and durability and is offered to the public as the best and most effective Filter ever invented.

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SMALL SIZE $6. LARGE $8.

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J. & C. BERRIAN,
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GAS FIXTURES.

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20 PER CENT SAVED.—ONE WEEK LONGER.—Chandeliers, pendants, brackets, lamps, mantel ornaments, bronzes, &c., at No. 117 William-st., must be closed by 1st May. WILLIAM N. MARCUS, Assignee.

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MAY NUMBER.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE
OF
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.
12½ CENTS PER NUMBER,

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	RIDDLE.
	ENIGMA, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

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THE START........By Herrick.
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OUR WORLD—And God said, let there be light, and there was light.
OUR HOBBY.

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THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
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LIFE ILLUSTRATED, THIS WEEK, IS A capital number. It has eight Engraved Illustrations, and an excellent variety of matter, among which are: Perils of Arctic Navigation, with four spirited Engravings; FASHIONS' WIVES, showing their true social position, their home influence; POEM—The Gambler's Fate; Influences of "Homes as they Should Be;" A Trip Over the Alleghanies; A New Wind-Mill, with Engravings; A New Patent Piano Illustrated and Described; Speaking in Public; THE BREAD QUESTION; Crinoline Controversy; The Bedottites; Bogus Ticket-Venders; A Strong Man Wanted; News of the Week; City Gossip; Familiarities; *Poetry*—Home; Sleep; Love's Delay; Information; Personal Intelligence; Literary Notices; List of Patents; Notes and Queries; Dempster the Vocalist, with Portrait; State Normal School of Trenton—History, Engraved View of Building, etc., all for 4 cents. All News-men have it.

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NOTICE—MASTERS OF VESSELS OF 300 TONS and upwards sailing under coasting license, are hereby notified that, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 4, 1857, the Board of Pilot Commissioners are now prepared to examine applicants for license, and to grant licenses to such as may be deemed competent. Apply at the office No. 69 South-st., between 12 o'clock M. and 3 P. M. By order,

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1857.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.

Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

Admission with Reserved Seats	$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats	1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.)	50
Boxes from	$10 to $20 00

Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FRIDAY, April 24—Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora..........Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Azucena..........Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS
Manrico..........Signor BRIGNOLI
Count de Luna..........Signor AMODIO
Ferrando..........Signor COLETTI

MAX MARETZEK....Musical Director and Conductor

RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene..........Sole Lessee and Directress.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY, April 24, 1857.
THE NEW DRAMA AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.

The two pieces which have been performed at Laura Keene's Theatre, during the past week are probably "moments," as it is called, in a more complete and perfect manner than has ever before been seen in this City.

King Frederick of Prussia..........Mr. Burnett
Prince Frederick of Prussia..........Miss Laura Keene

To be followed by

THE ELVES.

Legend—The mountain forests of Bavaria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Demons of Germany, delight to entice travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.

THE MONEY QUESTION will be produced immediately.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

According to a requisition presented by a large number of influential citizens, and the principal members of the dramatic profession,

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS

will deliver an especial lecture,

THE RELATION OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS WITH PUBLIC MORALITY,

and particularly of the theatre to the sober and sacred interests of society, on

TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1857,

the proceeds of which will be devoted to the

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,

established for the relief of all sick and aged members of the theatrical profession.

Tickets 50 cents each, can be obtained at the various hotels, music stores and book-sellers in New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, April 24.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
Last night of Sheridan's splendid comedy,
THE RIVALS,
with its superb cast. The capital farce,
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
TO-MORROW—Benefit of Mr. BLAKE.
First time this season of Brougham's comedy,
THE GAME OF LIFE.

Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcot and Mrs. Brougham, (who will appear on the occasion,) in their original characters. Mr. Walcot in

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Seats secured three days in advance.

MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, April 27—For this night only,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Titter, (the fencing master)..........Mr. Walcot.
And the renowned Olympic Extravaganza of
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
All the Stars in the Bill.
Box Book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1857.

Fifth time in this theatre, and as most successfully produced in the principal cities of the Union, the new tragic play, by an American author,

DE SOTO.

Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi..........Mr. E. L. Davenport
Utah..........Mrs. E. L. Davenport

To conclude with the farce of AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
A GREAT NIGHT FOR FUN.
Two glorious Farces and a comic Drama,
MASTER'S RIVAL.
Paul Shack..........Mr. Burton.
Peter Shack, Mr. C. Fisher; Tibby, Miss P. Marshall.
THE OLD DUTCH GOVERNOR.
Von Dunder..........Mr. Burton.
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Chatmee, Mr. M. Smith; Boeswing, Mr. Setchell.

To-morrow—Miss LOUISA PYNE'S benefit, and last night of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company. FRA DIAVOLO and MIDAS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MISS LOUISA PYNE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT IN NEW-YORK.
And positively last night of the
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
SATURDAY, April 25,
FRA DIAVOLO.
To conclude with
MIDAS.
Apollo, (first and only time.)..........Miss Louisa Pyne
Introducing the great Echo Song of
THE SKYLARK.
Conductor..........Mr. E. Mollenhauer

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THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.
Previous to which
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Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.

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FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,
AMATEUR CONCERT BY THE SPIRITUALISTS TO
MISS EMMA HARDINGE.
Grand Spiritual Cantata.
The Song of the Stars, &c., &c.
Tickets 50 cents, at the door, and the music stores.

AMERICAN SNOW BIRDS.

The Misses SNOW, assisted by W. H. OAKLEY, of the Alleghanians and other professional singers, will give their second grand concert at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1857.

GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Conductor.

MITCHELL'S OLYMPIC SOUVENIR.
CRUMMLES, MR. FOLAIR, NINETTA, &c.,
By Old Olympians, in
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN,
FOR MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT, MONDAY, April 27,
At Wallack's Theatre.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Grand Concert will be given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th of April, 1857, at 8 o'clock P. M. A Chorus of one hundred and fifty voices from the New-York Harmonic Society, and an Orchestra of forty performers from the New-York Philharmonic Society, have been engaged. Mr. William Mason, Mr. Eben, Mrs. Bostwick and Miss Hattie Andem, will also appear. Conductor, Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW; Orchestral Leader, H. C. TIMM. Full particulars of the Concert will be given in a few days. Tickets at $1, may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, corner of Joralemon and Court sts., and at the principal bookstores; and in New-York, at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets can be obtained by members at the rooms, at 75 cents each; but not more than two tickets will be sold to any one member at that price.

LYMAN ABBOTT, Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856-1857.—The fourth and last Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their services:—Miss Maria S. Brainerd and Mr. H. C. Timm. Conductor, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld. Tickets for sale at the music store of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. This FRIDAY NIGHT, April 24, Benefit of

MR. F. E. AIKEN.
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
Karmel......Mr. J. H. Allen | Rosalie....Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the comic pantomime of the
ROSE OF SHARON.
After which the new burlesque of
CLAMESL.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
RORY O'MORE.

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REMOVAL.—ALLAN MELVILLE, ATTORNEY-at-law, has removed his office from No. 17 Wall-st. to No. 37 Pine-st., second story (next door to Great Western Buildings).

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OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE.

Will commence the present week with the following prices:

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	10 00	25 00
White Toilet sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 00
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 00
Decorated China Tea Sets, new styles	12 00	20 00
Decorated China Dinner Sets	70 00	100 00
CUT GLASS.		
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50	4 50
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	$20 00	$40 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	6 00	9 50
Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut-glass Bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
GAS FIXTURES.		
Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 00
Hall Brackets, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 2 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

CUT OUT
this list and bring it with you.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,

contains a complete stock of silk, cotton, woolen and thread underwear and hose for ladies, misses, boys and infants, manufactured especially for the present season, and embracing everything in the line procurable abroad or made in this country.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Children's Fancy Hats for Spring, Paris and home manufacture, comprising a vast assortment of entirely new shapes and graceful trimmings, at

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to $14
Cassimere business coats	$3½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$7½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Custom-made frock coats	$14 to $20
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to $3
Cassimere dress pants	$3 to $6
Rich moire antique and silk vests	$2½ to $6
Cassimere business vests	$1½ to $3

At

EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

In fine-class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings

GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

CORSETS,
SKIRTS,
And EMBROIDERY,
Just received, in great varieties.
MOORE'S, No. 293 Grand-st.,
one door east of Eldridge-st.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.—BLACK FRENCH Veils from auction, very cheap.

N. B.—300 dozen hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, $2 50 worth $5.

PETER ROBERTS & CO.

843 BROADWAY—MRS. GAYNOR HAS opened her new store, with an elegant assortment of Corsets, Skirts, &c. No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, just past 19, who has, for the past two and a half years, been in the employ of a French and German importing house as entry clerk, salesman, &c. He is desirous of obtaining a situation in some establishment of a kindred character. He speaks French in ordinary colloquial intercourse, writes well, and is considered quick and accurate at figures; can furnish unquestionable testimonials as to character, capacity, &c. Address H. J., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT girls—one as cook, who does the washing and ironing neatly; makes excellent bread and biscuit—or as general servant in a genteel small family; wages, $7 a month. The other as children's nurse and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; is quick at the needle; makes herself useful to a lady; prefers the country, for the Summer; wages, $6; has excellent City reference. Call or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S PLACE REQUIRED by an English lady of much experience, perfectly competent to take the entire charge of a family, or boarding-school, or public institution, having filled all these places in this City, and from whom the highest references can be obtained. No objection to the country. For an interview, apply for one week to HOUSEKEEPER, at Harned & Rothery's, Iron Founders, 136 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call for one day only, at No. 154 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN girl, for housework or chamberwork in an American family. She is a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Don't cook for high wages but good treatment, and willing to go in the country. Call at the German Employment office, No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as chambermaid and seamstress; as chambermaid and fine laundress; as laundress; and as nurse and chambermaid, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SMART AND TIDY GIRL DESIRES a situation, is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class laundress. Can give the best reference from her present employer, where she can be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock, for two days. No. 65 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as a good plain cook or to do the washing and ironing in a small private family with good City references. Call at No. 265 7th-av., between 26th and 27th st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; can do up ladies' muslins well; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 65 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress, understands dress-making, or to wait on young ladies. Can be seen, for two days, at her present situation, No. 20 Union-place, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable girl; understands all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent shirt maker. Unquestionable reference. Call for two days at No. 159 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can make good bread and pastry. Call at No. 65 West 29th-st., over the bakery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION; [illegible] City. Call or leave a note at No. [illegible], in the harness-store, for R. B. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and plain sewer, in a respectable private family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 2 Frankfort st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework; can be seen for two days at present employer, who are going into the country. Inquire at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A situation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to wait on table. City reference. Call at No. 139 Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or fine washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 45 Lexington-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY, LONG RESIDENT in Rome, having lately come from Italy in charge of an invalid, desires a situation [illegible] family going to Europe. She speaks French [illegible] and could render valuable services as a traveling companion. Address E. DORIA, Box No. 202, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

PORTER OR ASSISTANT PORTER.—A situation is wanted in some dry goods house or any other respectable establishment, by a respectable married man; is strictly sober and trustworthy, and the very good; will always good count of him leaving his present place, in which he intends stopping until engaged. Call on, or address, JAMES, No. 20 Broad-st., for two days.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—I AM OPEN FOR IMMEDIATE engagement as book-keeper and correspondent, or in any good business position where activity, energy, and experience will be appreciated. Apply at CHAS. W. COPELAND'S Office, No. 66 Broadway.

TO LADIES GOING TO EUROPE.—A YOUNG woman who can give the best of references, would like to go as waiting-maid to a lady going to England or Ireland; passage all the compensation asked. Apply for one week to No. [illegible] 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at the office of the Society for Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., A. D. 1826, now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ACTIVE, ENTERPRISING men to introduce on commission a patented manufactured article in very general use, would be likely to prove a permanent employment. Apply to ALEXANDER McDOUGAL, No. 34 Old-slip.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO writes a good hand, accurate in figures, a good judge of money, and possesses tact in collecting accounts, may find a desirable situation in a hardware store. Address, in applicant's handwriting, S., Box No. 192 Chatham-square Post-Office, giving references. None need apply except they possess the above qualifications.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher in a seminary or governess in a family. Has taught drawing, music and French, in addition to the usual English branches. Address R. M., Box No. 1,493, New-York Post-Office. References—Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, No. 66 Clinton st., Brooklyn; Rev. Hood, Deer Park Seminary, Newark, Del.; Mr. [illegible] G. Mitchell, Mechanic's Bank, 3d-st., Philadelphia; William E. Morris, No. 161 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher, in a school or private family; is competent to teach English, in all its branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin, Music and Drawing; also desires a situation as alto singer in a church choir. Best of reference given. Address L. W. R., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—BY AN American young man, who wishes to study that language evenings. None but a Frenchman, possessed of the best of references, need reply. One near Houston and MacDougal sts. preferred. Address L. B., this office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher of the English branches, either in a school or family. The best of references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,365 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 8 NEILSON-PLACE, BETWEEN Waverley and Clinton places, two blocks west of Broadway. Apartments to let to families, also single gentlemen. Rooms furnished with regard to comfort. The house is new. For accommodation cannot be equaled, having been lately furnished in a superior style, rendering it a most desirable place to locate. Apply as above.

BOARDING—CAN BE HAD BY A FAMILY IN a handsomely furnished house, containing all the modern conveniences, and pleasantly located within one block of Broadway; the rooms consist of the second floor, two bedrooms. Those wishing a comfortable home will apply at No. 10 Neilson-place. Also, front room, with bedroom, third story, furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and his wife, may be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms on the second story, at No. 13 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING MAY BE OBTAINED IN ONE of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements, by applying at Carrol place, 7th house east of Court-st., opposite Carrol Park.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a very pleasant front room, with partial board, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 21 Grove-st.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union square. Also a single room.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can obtain board in a small private family; location Brooklyn Heights, 5 minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry. Address Box No. 56, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, can be accommodated with full or partial board, at No. 168 9th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by applying soon at No. 380 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let two pleasant rooms with bath-room attached, to three single gentlemen—one room suitable for two at $10 per week, the other for $5, including gas. Situation East of Broadway, ten minutes' walk from St. Nicholas Hotel. References exchanged. Address WILLIAM, Daily Times Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen, with board in a private family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 62 7th-st., near 1st-av. N. B.—Unexceptionable references given and required.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF SUPERIOR education is desirous of meeting some family who will give him free board and lodging, in consideration of which he will teach music, French, German, Latin, and all higher branches of education. Address Box [illegible], Post-Office, New-York.

NO. 156 EAST BROADWAY.—A FRONT room on the second floor, with a pantry attached, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; also, rooms for two or three single gentlemen, with board, in a desirable family. References given and required. Apply as above.

ROOMS TO LET FROM THE FIRST OF MAY.—In house No. 5 East 20th-st., near 5th-av.—A large front room and bedroom to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. Family small, and no other boarders. Inquire at No. 76 East 13th-st., one door west of 4th-av.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS—WITH PARTIAL board if desired, elegantly furnished, bath-room attached, &c., can be obtained by one or two gentlemen, in a private family, above 8th-st., west of Broadway. Address Box No. 318, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS DOWN TOWN.—Two very pleasant rooms to let to single gentlemen without board, either together or separate; very convenient for three or four friends who prefer living together, at No. 22 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO LET—IN 4TH-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST., LARGE and agreeable rooms in the house of a private family, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board. Address E. T. B., Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, his wife, child and nurse, in some quiet, respectable private family, living in the vicinity of the City. Address, with references, stating terms, Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

TO BACHELORS.—A SMALL AND GENTEEL family in 8th-st., near Broadway, desire to rent a handsomely-furnished parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, with every modern convenience, permanently, without board. Address, with name, Box No. 59 Post-Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD—CAN be obtained on moderate terms, by applying at No. 8 West 20th-st., near 5th-av. The house is modern, location pleasant, family private.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a large front parlor on the second floor, with gas and pantries, and partial board, at No. 388 Henry-st., corner of State-st., Brooklyn.

MISS CADLE WILL REMOVE ON THE 1st of May, to No. 25 Union place. Application for board to be made at her present residence, No. 15 Amity-st.

WANTED—BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SEASHORE, within an hour's ride of the City, for a family of six persons. Address H. K., at this office.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 294 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey, in the basement.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived at Halifax last evening, but owing to a continuance of the storm in Nova Scotia, and a disarrangement of the lines east of Portland, it was found impossible to telegraph her news. Efforts to get dispatches from Halifax by way of Quebec have also failed. We shall doubtless receive a summary of her advices in time for our First Evening Edition.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states, on what purports to be reliable authority, that the action of our Government in increasing our naval force in the Isthmus waters meets the approval of Lord NAPIER, the British Minister, who was officially informed of the fact by a note from the State Department, as was also the Count DE SARTIGES, Minister from France. The latter, however, has not signified either his assent or dissent to the movement. The total number of vessels ordered to the Isthmus is ten—seven of which will be stationed at Aspinwall, and three at Panama. With so important a force, our Government is confident of effecting an early arrangement of the dispute.

We learn from Washington that the Department of the Interior has completed the organization of the Wagon-Road Corps, and that operations will be commenced with the least possible delay.

The rumored massacre by the Indians in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, is confirmed. Forty settlers were murdered at Big Bend, and several women were carried off. The greatest alarm is felt. It is stated that all the Indians beyond the Minnesota River have assumed a hostile attitude.

In the Board of Alderman last evening an indignant report was received from the Special Committee on the new Charter, and ordered printed. A communication was also received from Mr. STOUT, the City Chamberlain, in answer to a resolution demanding to know why warrants drawn on the treasury had not been paid, together with the amount of overdraft, &c.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of FERNANDO WOOD vs. JAMES W. NYE and others, was commenced on an order to show cause why the temporary injunction granted against the defendants restraining them from acting as Police Commissioners under the new Metropolitan Police bill, should not be dissolved. Ex-Judge EDMONDS opened for the Mayor, and claimed that the law was unconstitutional. Mr. EVARTS, for the defendants, claimed that it was not, and attempted to show that His Honor the Mayor had no power to bring the suit, and no standing in Court. Neither party has finished his plea, and the case was adjourned until to day at 4 o'clock.

The case of Coroner CONNERY, charged with having conducted himself improperly during the BURDELL inquest, was continued yesterday before Judge DALY. Two witnesses were examined. Mrs. DENISON, for the prosecution, described the personal examination of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM by Dr. WOODWARD, with womanly minuteness. Her testimony was not as favorable to the Doctor's delicacy as the account given by himself a few days ago. Mr. HENNESSEE was examined for the respondent, with reference to the expressions used by the Coroner to MARY DONOHUE. He testified, in substance, that in Ireland, and among Irishmen here, who knew the story about Teddy Brady's cow, that the remark would be considered as complimentary to the honesty and integrity of any lady concerning whom it might be used. The examination will be resumed on Monday next.

The case of CROSS vs. LAW, in the United States Circuit Court, was submitted to the Jury yesterday with directions to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

In the United States District Court the case of the United States vs JEREMIAH TOWLE, was put over till to-day, in consequence of the military in Chambers-street making so much noise that counsel could not be heard.

Yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, the trial of Dr. ELIJAH HUNT, for procuring an abortion on Mrs. LAWSON, thereby causing her death, was concluded. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The charge against PETER DAWSON for keeping a disorderly house in the Fourth Ward, was called up for trial. PETER was out on bail, and not appearing to answer the charge, his recognizances were declared forfeited.

The long-talked of parade of Target Companies, which was to have taken place on Monday last, but which the unpropitious weather prevented, took place yesterday. It was not altogether what our citizens had been led to expect, and some disappointment was expressed in consequence. Still it was a very respectable display, and would have been even imposing, if there had been no bolters, who by forming themselves into an independent parade, lessened by so much the effect which harmony in the ranks would have produced. As it was there was a broken chain, stretching down Broadway for an hour or two, whose links would not unite.

The anniversary of *St. George's Day* was observed with the usual honors, and a dinner, yesterday evening, at Delmonico's. The principal feature of the occasion was the presence of Lord NAPIER, the newly accredited British Minister, who made a speech, expressive of the most fraternal feelings between this country and Great Britain.

JAMES CONNERY, while serving as a juror in the Circuit Court, yesterday, obtained leave to go out and get a shilling's worth on the half shell. Before returning to his duties he thought he would try a penny shot at the stand of the pop-gun man. Just as he was about to pull the trigger, he felt a finger in the vicinity of his valuable watch. He suffered the thief to get a short distance from him, when he put down the pop-gun and "put" after the man who had his watch. Catching him he gave him in charge to officer GILLFILLAN. The arrested man gave his name as JOSEPH LEE.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania, while halting a few moments during a stroll in the rear of the City Hall, on Wednesday night, was embraced by a gentleman and lady, who were also strolling there, and by them relieved of $2,600. He has not yet recovered his money.

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session at the Fleet-street Church, Brooklyn, for a week past, closed its proceedings yesterday and adjourned *sine die*. The Slavery resolutions, which caused such a warm discussion Thursday, were not called up again, and consequently no vote was taken.

The Press Again.

We do not see any reasonable pretext for postponing the millennium any longer. The signs of the times seem propitious for its immediate advent. The *Independent* joins the *Tribune* in extending fraternal sympathy to the *Herald* in its sufferings under what those journals are pleased to style the personal invective of the TIMES. When papers which enjoy the distinction universally conceded to those two journals, begin to deprecate personalities, and insist upon courtesy and personal civility in newspaper discussions, the golden age must be close at hand. When the lion and the lamb lie down together, and both evince such an affectionate solicitude to protect the "hole of the asp" and the "cockatrice's den" from unseemly and inconvenient molestation, there is certainly reason to look for the millennial dawn. *Redeunt Saturnia regna.*

The symptoms, we must confess, would be a little more pronounced, to use a technical term, if this singular development of brotherly love were a little less spasmodic in its character, and accompanied somewhat more largely by the cardinal virtues of justice and fair play. When the TIMES, some months ago, remonstrated against the personal invective which was the only reply with which sundry journals met its views and arguments upon topics of public interest, the *Independent* saw no occasion for commending these sentiments to public favor. On the contrary, it resorted to what savored very essentially of personality by presenting the Editor of the TIMES as having disgraced the cause of journalism by charging members of Congress with corruption;—and when the results of the Investigating Committee had established the truth of those charges, even to the *Independent's* satisfaction, that high-toned journal could find no word of acknowledgment for the injustice it had done us. Indeed, even now,—in this very article commending civility and courtesy, it takes occasion to repeat the sneer at the "moral conviction" which led the TIMES to make the charge referred to, and which the Committee had no difficulty in fully vindicating by the conviction of individual members.

But the *Independent* is guilty of a much grosser wrong than this. It says that the TIMES and *Herald* have had a "fierce war of words about the financial operations of their *respective Editors*." It was quite superfluous for the *Independent*, after such a statement, to add that it "knows nothing of the merits of the quarrel." But the best way, when you know nothing, is to say nothing. The TIMES, as its readers know, has waged no such warfare as the one described. The *Herald* saw fit some time since to make a vehement attack upon the private business of one of the proprietors of the TIMES; it did all in its power to break down the title to certain real estate which he had bought and paid for,—to prevent the Common Council from perfecting the contract made for it,—to deter the Government from purchasing it as the site for a Post-office, and generally to involve him in as much pecuniary difficulty as possible. During all this time,—when the *Herald* was assailing with the utmost malignity and venom the private business and the personal character of this gentleman, neither the *Tribune* nor the *Independent* felt called upon to express the slightest discontent with this abuse of journalism. Their sensibilities were torpid, until the TIMES, in reply to this crusade, took occasion to *copy from the Herald's own files* column after column of puffs of fancy stock, which proved conclusively that the Money Article of the *Herald* was used systematically and constantly by the most desperate and unprincipled stock-gamblers in the country as the instrument and tool of their transactions; that instead of being an independent and reliable record of facts,—for the guidance and information of the public, it was nothing but the weapon by which the Fancy Stock Swindlers push their worthless schemes upon public favor, and rob their dupes of their money. We did not *assert* this—we demonstrated it. *Then* the *Tribune* and the *Independent* were suddenly aroused to the shocking character of these personalities! *Then* they discovered all at once how very improper and unseemly it was for editors to engage in such a "war of words," and became profuse in their recommendations of charity and the most polished courtesy in the intercourse of the press!

Now we desire the *Independent* to do us justice before it overwhelms us with advice. We should like to know from that journal, which devotes a good deal of its space to exposing and regulating the financial dishonesties of the day, whether it really thinks our exposure of the real character of the *Herald's* money articles injurious to the public;—whether that exposure has not been perfectly legitimate and in the line of a journalist's duty; and whether it would have advised us to *suppress* it, lest we should trespass upon the dignity, or lead the community to distrust the courtesy, of the Press. When it will answer these queries, after informing itself of the merits of the "financial quarrel," then we will listen with all patience and docility to its advice.

It is only just to say that the principal object of the *Independent's* interference in this matter *seems* to have been a desire to *puff itself*, and *to recommend the "impersonal" style of editing* a newspaper, which it has copied from the English press. It counsels an imitation of its example in this respect, and especially advises the TIMES to "withdraw the name" of a particular person as its Editor,—and then, it thinks, "these offensive personalities will cease." The *Independent* seems to suppose that somebody's name is presented in the TIMES as its Editor. This is only another instance of the liability of that journal to write in utter ignorance of facts. The TIMES has never had anybody's name presented in its columns as its Editor. It *has* an Editor, who endeavors to prevent half-a-dozen articles appearing in its columns at the same time, each clashing with every other,—and judging from past experience the *Independent* might profitably imitate its example in this particular. But its course for years in regard to its Editorial department, has been, and still is, precisely that which is now so earnestly urged upon its adoption.

Public Opinion.

The London *Times*, in an article on the Clarendon and Dallas Treaty, recently said:

"It is singular that while in England public opinion becomes stronger every day, and no set of politicians dare even to be suspected of postponing the national good to their own, yet in America, a Democratic Republic, the professional politicians have things entirely their own way, and enjoy a latitude of factiousness unknown in these islands. Whether it be that politics are falling into the hands of a lower class, or whether the extent of the country and the diversity of interests and character between the several States be the cause of the phenomenon, certain it is that an enlightened public opinion, all-powerful in the direction of national affairs, seems hardly to exist across the Atlantic."

There is, unquestionably, too much truth in what our English cotemporary says of public opinion in this Country. That there is hardly such an element as public opinion manifested in the direction of our national affairs is very easily accounted for. We are not a homogeneous people, politically speaking; the affairs of the nation are directed, not by the representatives of the people, but by the representatives of a party, and our parties are becoming, unhappily, every day, more and more sectional. It is the public opinion of the South, or of the North, that influences the direction of our national affairs, and not the opinion of the people. Though our Government is a Republic, yet it is composed of the representatives of two separate people whose opinions are always in direct opposition. The present administration is the representative of the Southern slave-holding States, and the whole policy of the Government is made to conform to Southern interests. If Colonel FREMONT had been elected President instead of Mr. BUCHANAN, the case would have been reversed; the opinion of the North would have been the controlling element in his administration; but still the direction of affairs, so far as our intercourse with foreign governments is concerned, would not differ much, whether the North or the South were in the ascendency at Washington. It is in our domestic affairs that we need the influence of a powerful public opinion most; and where we feel the want of it most seriously, is precisely where it ought to be the most powerful.

In municipal matters we are not distracted by any sectional prejudices, traditions or policy; here we are a united people, having all the same objects in view, with very trifling differences of opinion as to the best means of obtaining them, and no constitutional laws to prevent the execution of whatever plans may be devised to secure the public good. In this City public sentiment is homogeneous, and public opinion ought to be all-powerful in influencing the action of the public servants. But it has no weight with them whatever. The men who are elected to look after the public interests are perfectly reckless of the wishes or opinions of their constituents. No attention whatever is paid to the desires of the people, and the Jack in office looks to nothing but his own personal profit and convenience. The people groan under the impositions of the city authorities; there has been a continued shriek of indignation arising from all classes, parties, and conditions of people during the past five years, against the wretched condition of the streets; yet the functionaries—whose business it is to attend to such matters; who have money, means and opportunities afforded to them to comply with the public demands—are as deaf to the loudly-expressed opinion of the people as the wooden Justice on the balcony of the City Hall.

We are not willing to confess that the indifference to public opinion, on the part of the administrators of public affairs, is the legitimate result of Democratic institutions; on the contrary, we believe that it is the inevitable consequence of a free representative system like ours, to give to public opinion greater influence than in any other form of government. But, for the present, we cannot deny that the practical working of our system, in this City at least, is not favorable to such a conclusion. But we are as yet in a transition state, and while we are perfecting the machinery of government some inconveniences and anomalies are unavoidable.

The New City Hall and Post-Office.

The bill creating a Board of Commissioners to superintend the erection of a new City Hall in the Park, which will be found in another part of our paper this morning, is more comprehensive in the powers it confers than we had supposed from the reports which have heretofore been published respecting it. The bill authorizes the City to borrow two millions of dollars for the purpose of erecting the building, and gives full power to the Commissioners named in the bill to select the designs, plans, to employ architects, and choose the materials of which the Hall shall be constructed; the only restriction imposed upon them is that they shall place the building "in the rear of the present City Hall bounded by Broadway, Chambers and Centre streets," and that before deciding upon a plan they "shall offer to the proper authorities of the United States Government," to conform any portion of the new City Hall for the purposes of a Post-Office, and the accommodation of the United States Courts, that the Government may require. The City is also authorized to sell to the United States *any part of the Park* that it may choose to purchase, for the purpose of erecting a Post-Office and United States Court-rooms. We can hardly doubt the readiness of the Government to avail itself of this offer.

As to the propriety, and, in fact, the necessity, of grouping all our great law Courts together in the same building, there can be no question. Whoever has had to transact any business with the officers of the United States Courts in this *City must have experienced the great inconvenience* and loss of time necessarily occasioned by running about from Dan to Beersheba in search of their rooms. The District Judge's chambers and the Marshal's office are in an old house down in College-place among the dry goods jobbers; the office of the District-Attorney is over a grocery in Beekman-street; and the United States Court-room is in the brown building in the Park, on Chambers-street. It will be a very great convenience to business men when all these offices, as well as all the offices of our City Government, and the various law Courts are all centred in one spot.

The Commissioners named in the bill are all gentlemen of respectability, who will doubtless discharge their duties in a conscientious manner; but a great responsibility rests upon them, for it is not merely the duty of economically expending two millions of dollars that they are charged with, but the selecting of the best design for a great civic monument which is to be the boast or the contempt of the people of this Metropolis for many generations to come. Of course there will be no undue haste in making such a selection, and the freest competition will be allowed to our architects in offering their designs.

The President of the United States is authorized by a law of the last Congress to purchase a site for a new City Post-Office at a cost not to exceed $500,000:—and by this bill the City Government has full authority to sell any part of the Park which the Government may desire to purchase for that purpose. It is scarcely possible that the Post-Office should be in the same building with the Law Courts—as the extensive and peculiar character of its business requires a large building devoted exclusively to its convenience. We trust the President will cause the *lower angle of the Park* to be carefully examined by practical and discreet men, with reference to its fitness as a site for the new Post-Office. We are confident that it will be found by far the best location on the Island. We have no doubt that it might be purchased for the sum which the President is authorized to pay.

Collisions at Sea—The Case of the "Lyonnais" before a French Tribunal.

We find in the French journals received by the last steamer, reports of a judicial investigation into the collision that occurred off our coast in November last, between the French steamship *Lyonnais* and the American bark *Adriatic*, which throws new light upon the causes of that dreadful disaster, and which, we are glad to see, exonerates Captain DURHAM of the *Adriatic* from the charges of recklessness and inhumanity that, at the time, were generally proffered by the American and English Press. The magnitude of this disaster, which is yet fresh in the public memory, the great number of lives lost by it, and the important questions involved in it, entitled it to an investigation before a judicial tribunal; an investigation which, probably, would never have been instituted in this country, where the public sensibility has been so thoroughly blunted by the frequency of shipwrecks and disasters, that even the wail from the steamship *Arctic*, as, with her precious freight, she reeled down into the depths of the ocean, could arouse it only for the passing moment.

For the investigation into the causes of the *Lyonnais* disaster, by the Tribunal of Commerce at Marseilles, we are indebted to the owners of that steamer, who, believing that the disaster was to be attributed entirely to the *Adriatic*, caught Capt. DURHAM at the French port of La Ciotat, where he had arrived with a cargo from Savannah, and made a claim of damages for the loss of their vessels. Captain DURHAM denied the claim and submitted it to the legal tribunal. The testimony taken before the tribunal gives the only correct history of the disaster, and materially differs from the statement made by LUGUIERE, the second officer of the *Lyonnais*, who escaped and landed at this port shortly after the event. It not only exonerates the American ship, but shows that the disaster was caused entirely by the reckless management of the steamer that was lost.

The collision between these vessels occurred on the 2d of November, 1856, about 11 o'clock of a hazy and starlit night, and at about seventy miles from New-York. The wind was southwest. The *Adriatic* was standing northwest by west, under double-reefed topsails, the topgallant sails furled, and showing no light. Capt. DURHAM and the watch were on deck. As soon as Capt. DURHAM saw the lights of the *Lyonnais*, which was about twenty minutes before the collision, he swung a lantern in his mizzen rigging, some fifteen feet above the deck, and kept on his course, having the right of way, steering close by the wind until the moment when the collision became imminent. The *Lyonnais*, when Capt. DURHAM caught sight of her, was steering east northeast, with all steam on, all sail set, and a full wind on the starboard tack. Capt. DEVAUX and his Second Officer LUGUIERE, were on deck, and two men were in the bow. The steamer did not see the *Adriatic*, and did not alter her course until a few moments before the collision; when she put her helm hard-a-starboard, blew her steam-whistle and, bouting to port, stood on to cross the bows of the *Adriatic* without slacking speed! At the same moment, Capt. DURHAM, perceiving that the steamer was altering her course and trying to cross his bow, put his helm hard-a-starboard, thus bringing his vessel up into the wind and checking her headway. It was during these manœuvres that the two ships came in contact—the bows of the *Adriatic* striking the *Lyonnais* heavily amidships. The Court, after a minute review of the testimony, decided that Capt. DURHAM was not to blame, and that the collision must be considered merely as an accidental occurrence, so far as he was concerned.

In regard to the complaint that the *Adriatic* left the place of disaster without offering any aid to the distressed steamer, it was proved that from the moment of the collision, the steamer *continued her course at full speed*, which led Capt. DURHAM, who had hove-to to repair his own damages, to suppose that the steamer had not suffered any serious injury. Indeed, the Captain of the steamer did not think that his own ship had been injured until some time after, when the water, pouring in at the fracture, revealed his dangerous situation. Then the *Adriatic* was so far astern and to windward, that the steamer's signals of distress could neither be seen or heard on board of her. The charge of inhumanity, as well as of culpable reck*lessness in navigation, may therefore be justly* preferred against the French Captain, who was not only swift to run down the American bark, but appeared to be eager to get as far from her as possible after he had been in collision. Capt. DURHAM has suffered the odium of these charges until this investigation, which, we are gratified to see, has entirely removed them, and laid them upon those who were really responsible for this disaster—the navigators of the *Lyonnais*.

The facts elicited by this investigation show the necessity of some legislation which shal compel all navigators to sail with more caution The recklessness with which ships carrying passengers are sailed now-a-days, especially on dark nights and in thick weather, is notorious, and has frequently been commented upon in the TIMES. Nearly every collision that occurs is, like that under consideration, the natural result of this recklessness. A sailing ship shows no light at sea, because the law does not compel it; and a steamer, relying upon the lights which the law compels it to display, keeps no suitable lookout for the vessel whose unseen and stealthy approach threatens a disastrous collision; a collision which, under the circumstances, becomes an unavoidable accident. The number of these collisions is increasing every year, with the growth of our commerce, and there will be no end to them until a law be enacted and enforced, compelling all sailing ships to display a bright and conspicuous light every night at sea, and all vessels, whether steamers or sailers, to keep a sharp lookout ahead.

FREE WOOL BENEFITING THE FARMERS.—During the tariff discussions of the last Congress, it was constantly affirmed, by those who opposed the reduction of the duty on imported wool, that free wool would ruin the American wool-grower; and that, should the proposed tariff be enacted, we might expect not only that domestic wool would be sold, this Spring, at prices lower than ever before, but that the competition of foreign wool in our markets would compel our farmers to sacrifice their flocks for the benefit of the woolen manufacturers; who, it was said, were the only parties to be benefited by a free trade in wool. This view of the subject was shown, by the TIMES, to be not only contrary to the experience of those countries in which foreign wool has long been imported free of duty, but to be unnatural; since an unrestricted trade in the raw material has always tended to increase its consumption by the manufacturer, and thus to create a steady and profitable demand for its production.

We are much gratified to observe that our opinions are now corroborated by facts. Though the new tariff, which admits all foreign wool, costing less than 20 cents per pound, free of duty, does not go into operation until the 1st of July next, our wool market already begins to feel its beneficial effects, and prices are now more steady than they have been for some time past. We noticed in the report of wool sales, a day or two since, 30,000 pounds of fleece at 50 to 60 cents, and 30,000 pounds of pulled at 42 to 47 cents, which are remunerative prices to the farmer, and afford him good encouragement to increase his flocks.

But, notwithstanding these encouraging signs in the market, we observe that the "protection" speculators are continuing their prophetic lamentations over the prospective ruins of the wool-grower. While bartering for the incoming clip of wool, they are busily endeavoring to make our farmers believe that the new Tariff will certainly reduce the price of domestic wool far below the present market rates. We caution our country friends against the plausible representations of these speculators. Their prophecies are not reliable; for there is every reason to believe that the prices of domestic wool will increase, rather than diminish, under the stimulus which the new Tariff will impart to the manufacturing industry of the country. The latest advices from Europe are favorable to high prices for wool. The London auction sales of Colonial wools, which commenced on the 26th of February last, have been firmly sustained at an advance, upon the sales in November last, of 2½d. to 3d. per pound in Australia, and 2d. to 2½d. per pound in Cape wools. As the stock of wool in the principal European markets is unusually light at the present time, a further advance in prices may be expected, which will of course benefit the wool-growers of this country. These facts, however, should not induce our farmers to hold back their wool crops, in the expectation of realizing exorbitant prices. They should only make them cautious about yielding to the persuasions of speculators and granting concessions which are unnecessary. If our farmers will read reliable newspapers attentively, they may always know what their wool is worth; and they will soon ascertain that the Tariff of 1857 is destined to operate as much to their advantage as to the advantage of any other industrial class of our community.

REMOVAL OF STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—There is to be a very important meeting this evening, of the Committee of the Common Council on Wharves and Piers, to discuss the propriety of removing the landings of the Sound and Hudson River steamers up town. The location selected for the Hudson River boats is at the foot of Spring-street, and a location nearly opposite on the other side of the City is required for the Sound boats. The proposed change involves so many important interests, that we do not suppose it will be resolved on rashly. All the steamboat proprietors have been invited to be present at the discussion, but they are not the parties who are most interested in the change. The proprietors of the down-town hotels, the owners of warehouses, and the great commission houses doing business with the East and the West, are more likely to be affected by the change than the owners of the boats. It would greatly facilitate business, beyond a question, if there were two great steamboat landings on both sides of the City; and the commerce of the port has become so extensive as to render the passage of the great steamers through the East River, between Corlaer's Hook and the Battery, really dangerous to the immense fleet of sailing vessels and ferry-boats with which that strait is crowded. The great argument in favor of retaining the present landings is that by being so near together they greatly facilitate the transhipment of merchandise, great quantities of which are merely passed from boat to boat, or carried across the street to the warehouses that have been built near the landings expressly for storage. Much of this merchandise would have to be carted through the streets if the landings were *changed, and the crowd and confusion of* Broadway and the cross streets greatly increased in consequence. That the proposed change must inevitably be made, sooner or later, cannot be doubted; the only question is whether the present is the proper time for making it.

WHAT IS HIGH LIFE?—One of our exemplary cotemporaries the other day gave a long description, in the style of Jenkins of the *Morning Post*, of a wedding which recently "came off in High Life." We know what high life means in Europe, where there are privileged classes and constitutional aristocrats, but we must confess our ignorance of what constitutes high life in New-York. The coachman who described a "real lady" as a woman who wore feathers, had his own standard of gentility, and our Jenkinses may have an equally positive way of distinguishing high life from low life. A party that rides to church to be married, with bride-maids and bouquets, doubtless would be considered "high life," while one that went to the clergyman's, like Miss PETRONELLA BOKER and JOHN DEAN, and were married in the basement, would come under the head of low life. High life is a very equivocal term, and it would be immensely convenient if some standard could be determined upon, by which the public would at once know, when they see an announcement of an occurrence in high life, what sort of life it is that is indicated by that term.

STREET PAGEANTS.—We do not object to street shows, nor to street music, nor to anything else that tends to enliven our thoroughfares and make them more cheerful and attractive. But "business before pleasure" in a business community is a safe aphorism for week-day uses. The lower part of the City is devoted exclusively to the purposes of business; there are but few dwelling houses below Canal-street, and the occupants of the over-crowded buildings have no time to bestow upon the passing pageants which ever and anon flash past their doors; and an army with banners and brazen trumpets and kettle drums, coming down among the busy denizens of the lower Wards to make an idle parade, let it be ever so brilliant and terrible, is an absolute nuisance. Yesterday, at noon, the great turn-out of the Target Companies marched down Broadway, stopping omnibuses, impeding travel of all kinds, and then filed down through Beekman-street, causing an interruption of the business of the street for nearly an hour in the very busiest part of the day. Drays, wagons, omnibuses, carts, barrows, coaches and pedestrians were all brought to a dead stand-still while the army of target shooters were passing, and all work was suspended by the noise and music. It was a very grand turn-out, we do not doubt, and highly creditable to our citizen soldiery; but the parade might better have taken place in some of the wide streets up town, where it could have been seen to better advantage and been enjoyed by those who had leisure to bestow upon it. It would be a great benefit to the business community if all similar parades were to take place in the avenues, or at least not come below Canal-street.

MORE HONORS TO PRESIDENT PIERCE'S CABINET.—It must be mortifying to General PIERCE to hear of the honors paid to the members of his Cabinet on their return home to their constituents, while he is permitted to slip quietly back to his native hills without the least show of public welcome from his fellow-citizens. Yesterday CALEB CUSHING was received by the people of his native town like a victorious general returning to Rome with his trophies. In all the changes of his chameleon political career CALEB has always maintained his personal popularity among his own people. Even when they vote against him they give him unbounded proofs of their respect and affection for him personally, and feel proud of his successes. But General PIERCE does not appear to have been so fortunate, and his fellow-citizens reveal his not having done more credit to the exalted office which he had the singular fortune to occupy. He is not the favorite son of New-Hampshire it is very clear. We learn from one of our cotemporaries that Mr. MARCY is to be complimented by the merchants of New-York with a service of silver, costing ten thousand dollars. General PIERCE's sole compliment has been the six pieces of silver sent to him by the City of Savannah.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—The Historical Societies in the West are gaining ground, adding new treasures to their collections, and laying out enlarged plans of usefulness. The young State of Wisconsin, never backward in favoring the development of Wisconsin products, whether agricultural or literary, makes an annual appropriation in aid of her Historical Society. The Secretary of that body is a hard-working gentleman, who drives through the world in a hurry, labors much and collects assiduously, adoring autographs, hoarding relics, and traveling hundreds of miles up into the wilds of the State to get narratives of old battles from ancient Indians. By this gentleman's aid, and the State's assistance, the Wisconsin Society, which was nothing three years ago, is picking up a valuable library and choice collections. The Tennessee Society is asking like aid from the State, and seems to need it, its means being sadly crippled. That State is behind-hand in the matter of preserving her early records. The New-York Society will presently occupy their new building, and with their wide-awake Librarian, are doing well.

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS IN A VERY BAD WAY.—Our Boston neighbors have a hard time with their newspapers. The *Traveller* gorged itself with the *Atlas* and the *Chronicle and Telegraph*, and wiped them out of existence, and now the *Times* dies, absorbed into the *Herald*. Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS announces the death of the paper in its last number, issued yesterday, and gives public notice of its sale to the *Herald*, good-will, types and all. The *Times* was started in February, 1836, and was, consequently, twenty-one years old. The only dailies now left in Boston are the *Traveller*, *Journal*, *Courier*, *Advertiser*, *Post*, *Transcript* and *Herald*,—seven, in place of the ten which flourished when the year began.

Personal.

At a ball recently given at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, a group, among which was the Secretary of FERUK KHAN, were discussing the merits of the Euphrates Valley Railroad. "Your country," said a lady to the Secretary, "will then be very near to us." "Yes, if the project should be accomplished." "Do you doubt its accomplishment?" "The difficulties of execution are very great and numerous." "Certainly, but the English engineers will surmount them." "Oh!" replied the young Persian with an air of cunning, "there is one against which their science must fall; all these deserts are peopled with ostriches." "Well?" "Well, these birds, you know, digest iron; they will eat the road up!" General exclamation, in which the Persian was declared a *spiritual farceur!*

Miss ALICE MANN, a Chicago lady, and a candidate for histrionic honors, is creating a sensation in Mobile. At her benefit in that city, a fortnight ago, the stockholders of the theatre presented her a diamond ring, valued at $300, and the audience exerted itself to carpet the stage with flowers. The lady is a niece to HARRY PLACIDE.

Rev. Miss ANTOINETTE BROWN, Woman's Rights advocate and reformer, essayed to become a preacher, but after a few months trial, gives it up. Her church at South Butler, N. Y., has been dissolved, and the house closed.

M. GAILLARDET, since his return to Paris from New-York, is giving to *La Presse*, a series of carefully written articles on Mr. BUCHANAN, and the executive power in the United States.

The venerable Father O'NEIL, of Savannah, has met with a serious accident by being thrown from a carriage.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN, it is said, contemplates buying the monthly periodical, *La Revue des Deux Mondes*. The price is 600,000 francs.

The minds of Friends are disturbed by a vigorous dispute now going on between the Wilburites and Gurneyites—two branches of the Orthodox section.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The third performance of the "Traviata," on Wednesday evening, attracted a slim attendance—considerably better than on the two previous occasions, but still quite bad. We are certain, however, that those who were present will influence others by their favorable report. The performance was in some respects the finest we have ever witnessed. Madame GAZZANIGA proved herself unquestionably a great artist—faulty in vocalization, but surpassingly grand in declamatory inspiration. She gives to music what it too often lacks—pure womanly pathos and intensity. As an actress, she is better than GRISI. With these characteristics, and a charming personal appearance, she is destined, we are sure, to create a profound impression on our musical public, if, indeed, we have one, which seems doubtful. At one time we fancied that the habitués of the Academy of Music were sincerely attached to art and disposed to support it. But we recognize but few of the old faces at Niblo's Garden. It is certain, therefore, that their affection was for the building, or (what is possible in this wicked world) their free admissions to the same. The Academy of Music, by the way, is being endued in a beautiful robe of white, to be in readiness like the wise virgins for the coming bridegroom—the gay and gallant ULLMANN. The painters are making it look very beautiful.

To-night Mme. GAZZANIGA appears in "Il Trovatore." Let us hope that there will be a creditable attendance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The most perfect comedy performance of the day—the "Rivals," at this theatre—will be repeated to-night. We direct attention to the fact, assured that those who go to witness the play will thank us for so doing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A very large class of juveniles will be delighted to hear that the famous RAVELS have consented to give four Saturday-afternoon performances at this popular place of amusement, commencing a week from Saturday next. They are wanted and will succeed.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. WM. HALL & Co. have favored us with copies of

1. Grand fantasie from "I Lombardi," by VERDI, for two performers, by W. V. WALLACE.
2. Grand fantasie brillianti, on themes from VERDI's "Traviata," by the same composer.

The duet is a transcription from VIEUXTEMP's celebrated solo, with orchestral accompaniments. It is arranged in a thoroughly musician-like way, and will improve the taste as well as instruct the fingers of the performers. The two principal melodies, especially popular at the present time, are two of the best VERDI ever wrote. Suitable for moderate players.

The fantasie from the "Traviata," is by far the most effective yet made. Mr. WALLACE has a happy faculty of introducing the best piano effects in the simplest way, the result of a thorough knowledge of the natural position of the hands. In the present instance he has produced a work of great merit, needing only careful study to become a brilliant solo for the drawing-room. Suitable for advanced players.

Where the Anniversaries will be Held.

As the Broadway Tabernacle will not live to see another "Anniversary week," the religious and other Societies that usually have enjoyed its accommodations in May are busy looking up other quarters. The Presbyterian (O. S.) Missionary Society and the Sunday School Society will have their meetings in the Broome-street Presbyterian Church. The Home Missionary Society sermon will be preached in Dr. ADAMS' (Madison-avenue) Church. The American and Foreign Christian Union sermon, and the Seamen's Friends' Society's Anniversary will enjoy the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church—Dr. ASA D. SMITH's.

The Female Guardian Society will have (Dr. GILLETT's) Calvary Baptist Church. The Colored Girls' Institute Association, the Congregational Union, the Home Missionary, the Bible Society, and the A. B. C. F. M., will have the use of Dr. CHEEVER's Church on Union-square. The Anti-Slavery meetings and the Congregational Collation will be attended in the City Assembly-rooms.

Closing of the Carlton House.

The guests of this hotel have been notified that the establishment will close on Monday next, when the building will be consigned to chaos preliminary to the erection of a new warehouse on its site. The Carlton has been occupied as a hotel for more than 19 years. It was first opened in 1838 by a Mr. MILFORD, who kept it only a few months, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. HODGES & BENSON, the former of whom is its present host. Mr. BENSON, who was formerly a steamboat captain on the North River, died about ten years ago, and Mr. HODGES has conducted it since. CHARLES DICKENS "put up" at the Carlton House, it will be remembered, during his visit to this country, and from it strayed as far down as the Five Points.

Mercer-street Presbyterian (N. S.) Church contributed last Sabbath $5,600 to the American Board of Foreign Missions with the promise of more to come.

The present number of volumes in the Mercantile Library is 47,063, quite a large accession having been received since last July.

Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE was in town yesterday, looking hale and hearty.

Lord NAPIER is the guest in town of WM. B. DUNCAN, Esq.

What Pictures Fetch.

On Thursday, Messrs. LEEDS & Co. sold the second portion of a collection of good pictures formerly belonging to Mr. [illegible]. The catalogue comprised about 100 pictures, many of which were of undoubted excellence. A "female head," CORREGIO, sold for $82. The Inn Yard "WOUVERMANNS," $70. Landscape with nuns, "N. SOUSSIN," $80. Pendant to the above, a storm and shipwreck, $70. Cupid casting his arrows, M. A. CARAVAGIO, $67 50. A head, Rembrandt School, $125. Beatrice and Benedict, CORREGIO, $150. Vessels in a calm with a distant view of Dort, A. CUYP, $160. The Madonna, artist unknown, $100. The Shepherd, with Sheep, Goats, &c., ROSA DE TIVOLI, $67. Composition of rare Birds and Animals, HONDEKOETER, $65. Landscape view in England, by WILSON of London, painted in 1854, $65. Annunciation, by SCHEDONE, $36. The Descent from the Cross, REMBRANDT, $60. The Holy Family, by CORREGIO, from the same collection, $195. Portrait of Bishop ONDERDONK, taken from life, by W. S. MOUNT, $100. The sale excited a good deal of interest.

Fatal Leap of an Insane Woman.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at the Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of MARY MALONEY, a native of Ireland, and aged 48 years, who came to her death the previous day from a fracture of the sternum and internal hemorrhage, the result of jumping from a fourth-story window of house No. [illegible] Second-avenue, on the 19th instant, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. The deceased was a woman of very intemperate habits. She was married, had one child, but her husband had not lived with her lately on account of her dissipated conduct.

Juvenile Remains.

Health Warden HOVEY, in passing through portions of his Ward, at a very early hour yesterday morning, discovered at the corner of Bowery and Delancy-street, the body of a young child. The Warden placed it in charge of the Coroner. Coroner CONNERY, on examination, pronounced the remains to be that of a still-born male child.

The Presbytery of New-York, which closed its session on Wednesday, met on Monday evening last in the Madison-avenue Church, when a sermon was preached by the moderator, Rev. JOSEPH CORY, of Nyack.

Rev. ROBERT MCCARTEE, D. D., was elected Moderator, and Revs. Messrs. BOTSFORD and PLUMLEY Clerks for the ensuing six months.

The narrative on the state of religion showed an interesting progress in spiritual things during the past Winter.

The Presbytery licensed Mr. MARINUS WILLETT, a candidate under their charge, as a Minister of the Gospel.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO.—A correspondent in Rio Janeiro, writing on the 15th of February, reports the weather as very warm, with yellow fever rather prevalent amongst the shipping. The deaths averaged ten a day on board of vessels, but the health of the city was good. Captain DEARBORN, of the American bark Fame, and Captain HOBSON, of the bark Wheatland, had died of the disease. The high export duty on coffee was complained of by the local press. Twenty thousand bags, mostly inferior, remained in first hands for shipment to the United States. Freights were low and scarce.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE BALTIMORE BAY.—The vessel mentioned yesterday as having sunk in a gale, on the 15th inst., in the bay, near the mouth of Sassafras River, was the schooner *Eliza Jane McGee*, Captain WILSON, with a cargo of 125 tons of Cumberland coal, from Baltimore to Philadelphia. The Captain and crew were saved with nothing but the clothes they had on. They were lashed to the mast-heads until the next morning, when they were taken off and brought to Baltimore by one of Shriver's line of steamers. They have since gone on to Philadelphia to make arrangements to raise the vessel.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Ticket Swindling—How the Sale of California Tickets is Managed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg to refer to a communication in your issue of this morning, signed "Jonathan Harris" of Pekin, Ill.

I am well pleased at his statement, and your reports of cases of swindling in passage tickets, as I see they have more effect in warning passengers than my two years' advertising has had.

Your "John Chinaman" has a good opinion of his own shrewdness, and, doubtless, thinks that he has been "peeking" (about our crowded City to good effect, and that he will be the means of saving his fellow-countrymen from cruel frauds. As he and *I have the same object in view, I will not quarrel* with him; but, as I have somewhat better opportunities to know "how it works," I wish to show him and you that articles written with a partial knowledge of all the facts only serve to throw our country friends into the hands of the sharpers.

It is my endeavor to so conduct the business of my office that intelligent men of business capacity will feel the fullest confidence in the integrity of all their transactions there, and that any apparent error will bear investigation. Dealing as we do with hundreds of ignorant and many dishonest parties, it can hardly be expected that we give universal satisfaction or never make mistakes. Any business man can see how absurd is the suspicion that our interest could tempt us to any collusion with outside operators. On the contrary we suffer as much loss and annoyance as our passengers do. It may be well for you to know that the Panama Railroad Company, the U. S. Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company compose the "mail line" to California. Their united capital is twelve millions of dollars. Their respective Boards of Directors are composed of men of the highest standing in New-York. As the heaviest part of their cash receipts pass through my office, and the fixing of prices is entirely confided there, it is hardly to be supposed they would commit such important matters into the hands of clerks who could be suspected of any shade of dishonesty.

Each Company sends to my office the tickets for its part of the route, signed by its own officers, and numbered in rotation.

No ticket is issued until it is paid for, entered on the books, and the passenger's name inserted on the face of the steamer tickets.

Every day a responsible and authorized person receives the proceeds on behalf of the three Companies, and balances the sales-book wherein the tickets sold are entered in their numerical order.

That any tickets are given to runners in blank, or unless paid for by them, is wholly untrue.

In fact, they seldom buy until they have first sold and got the money and name of the passenger, when they apply for tickets to be issued in that name. We are common carriers, and must sell to any person who demands a ticket and tenders the money, and it is not our business to ask questions as to the private affairs of any applicant, whatever we may suspect. We take every pains to caution passengers, but with our "cautions" and directions to the office in their hands, they seem to prefer giving credence to the bogus men (who promise agreeably to their wishes) rather than believe us.

I estimate that about 150 passengers by every steamer are "taken in," and that one-third to one-half of that number have previously been in my office, and of course know well *where* it is, and what are the *prices*. These are the "smart men" who "know what" they are about. Fully convinced that all business in *New York* is a complicated piece of machinery contrived to entrap and fleece the country folks, they keep a sharp lookout to discover how the steamship company are "playing their game," intending when they do discover the "trick" to profit by it themselves, and leave the "greenhorns" to suffer. The bogus men take much pains to encourage such a state of mind, and if the "papers" who are thought "to know everything," and always speak the truth," will intimate that the public is not safe in the Company's office, they only "play into the hands" of the "outside offices. *They* take much pains to make the impressions that "they are in our employ," are "Branch offices," or that they buy at wholesale, at cheaper rates;" that the "Head Office *must* keep up its price, but the "Branch" will divide the profits, &c.

At the depôts and wharves, runners *professing to be in our employ* distribute our "cautions" and furnish passengers with much valuable information and advice, so that when they find they have been duped, they are more ready to blame the "rascally company" than their own stupidity, for not following our advertisements. We do not employ any runners or any one outside of my counter, and persons relying on anything but my advertisements must look to themselves. Like other merchants, we claim the right to fix and change our prices as we think our interest and the market will justify. But to prevent disappointment and distress *we never advertise* them. The case of Mr. RECTOR referred to, if true, is contrary to our practice, but as in this way we are subject to frequent impositions we try to have positive proof that the case is as represented—and possibly the evidence offered by a *stranger* was not satisfactory.

Respectfully, J. W. RAYMOND.

No. 177 WEST-STREET, April 23, 1857.

Cruel Treatment of Sailors—Arrest of the Officers—Statements of the Seamen.

A case of alleged cruel treatment of sailors, of peculiar interest, came to the knowledge of the United States Marshal yesterday, and soon afterwards the Captain and the first and second mates of the ship *Cultivator*, were arrested. The third mate escaped. The sailors bear unmistakable marks of abuse.

PATRICK MCCOY, an Irishman, 21 years of age, made the following statement;

I was first whipped about the 23d of March. I was down in the hold shifting passengers' boxes. There was one box which had been broken, and when I moved it, the lid bounced off. The second mate came down and ordered all the passengers on deck. The passenger that owned this box, said he would not go, but would stay and look to his box. The mate told him there was no fear for his box, and he said one of the sailors had broken it. The mate asked who it was, and he said it was me. Then he took me by the comforter I had on my neck, and hauled me up on deck, and locked me up in a water closet. Then he came in and said, "It was you who broke that box open;" and I says, No, sir, I did'nt break it open. He says "I'll whip you, you son of a b—h." Then he hauled off and struck me three times with his fist in my face; then took out steel knuckles and struck me on back of my head and cut me twice. [There is a sore on McCOY's head, which he says is the effect of these blows.]

He then locked me up in the water-closet and kept me there till half-past five the next morning, as near as I can recollect; it was between ten and twelve in the day time when I was locked up; during that time he did not give me anything to eat or to drink, and nobody came nigh me; my wound bled all over the closet; the next morning about five and half o'clock, the second mate took me out and put me to work on the windlass without anything to eat, and I didn't have anything till between seven and eight o'clock.

About fifteen days after this, I was watch on deck, and about 12 o'clock I came forward to get a drink of water. The men wanted to brace the yards forward, and the third mate came forward and found me in the forecastle; this was between 12 and 2 o'clock at night. As I was coming to the after house he struck me in the face and cut me, because I was forward. He then cut my head again with some sharp instrument, which seemed to be steel.

About a week ago I was painting mastheads, coming in, and the second mate called me down from the loft between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. He ordered me to put away my paint pot and brushes. As I was coming forward he stood at the end of the forward house; he hauled out a "crown-cracker" and struck me over the head as I was coming forward. He never told me what it was for, but I suppose it was because he thought I hadn't painted enough. I run forward on the topgallant forecastle and he followed me; then he hit me again with it and knocked me down senseless; he almost knocked me overboard; I don't know how many times he then struck me; when I could get up I came into the forecastle bleeding.

JOHN JOHNSON presents a frightful appearance. His hands and head are covered with bruises and sores, and he is so lame and stiff from constant beatings, as he alleges, by the officers, that he can scarcely walk. He gave the following statement: When we were about ten days out, the first mate came along as I was raising the fore-top stanchel, and called me a son of a b—h, and knocked me down with a belaying pin, and gave me a mauling with a belaying pin on deck; another time he knocked me down with a belaying pin, and cut my head; I don't know how many times I have been knocked down and mauled; my coat was almost cut off of me with a dirk.

WILLIAM SMITH, another of the sailors, interrupting, said:—"It was nothing but knock-down and knock down and maul with that fellow. And none of the men couldn't look at one of them officers without getting knocked down. I have been eight years on the sea, and I never seen such rascality in my life."

WILLIAM THOMAS said:—"Two days before we came in, that is, on Saturday, the first mate ordered JOHN JOHNSON to be taken forward, to shave his whiskers, and disfigure him. I was ordered to get grease and slush him down till the mate shaved him. I dasn't do any other way, or have it done to me. Then he sent the boy Jim to get a bucket of tar. While I slushed him down with grease, the mate shaved all the whiskers off his left side and part off of his right, but left some on the right. He then ordered me to rub tar on the whiskers that was left, and I took and covered it over with tar. After that I was ordered to bring the carpenter up and serve him in the same way.—I am the only man that was not whipped. Just before we came in, I had a mallet in my hand, and the mate said: "D—n you, you don't get off without a mark; I'll break your skull with that mallet." But seven of us got into a boat and escaped, so that I made him lie.

WILLIAM CARR and WILLIAM SMITH make similar statements of their experience. There are twenty-four sailors in all, and it is said that all of them will testify to abuse similar to that related.

MARINE MATTERS.

The following disclosures, which we are assured upon good authority are correct, exhibits a most astounding case of attempt at fraud upon the Underwriters at Lloyds; a timely exposure of the conspiracy defeated the plot.

ALLEGED COMMERCIAL FRAUD.

From the Colonial (Jamaica) Standard, Jan. 26.

Some time in the Autumn of last year an American vessel of about 300 tons burthen, arrived at Falmouth from the United States, consigned, we believe, to ——, of that port. The ——, it appears, had been originally a Bremen or Hamburg vessel, and under a different name had performed a trip to New-York, where she was surveyed, condemned, and sold as unseaworthy. She was bought, however, at a very small cost; some temporary repairs put upon her; and under the name of ——, dispatched to this island. The character of the vessel was perfectly well known to ——, who found it precisely the sort of craft best adapted to the venture on which they were about to consign it. We shall not trace the operations of the firm during this period of the ship's presence in the port of Falmouth. Suffice it to say, that she cleared out with a cargo, principally logwood, there being, however, according to the Customs' records, some miscellaneous articles of island produce and a few bales of tobacco. The next intelligence received of the ship was that she had been lost somewhere near Bahamas, and that the master and crew had arrived safely at New York. Meanwhile reports had begun to circulate privately that all was not right with the ——. It was said that she was notoriously unseaworthy, and that the Underwriters were to be in some measure victimised, although no one imagined the actual extent to which the ship was to be made subservient to the fraudulent views of those who had been commercially connected with her in this country. It is said that so great was the distrust in reference to the entire transaction generally felt in Falmouth, that the Underwriters at Lloyds were anonymously cautioned to be watchful of their risk, and to pay nothing in case of reported loss without inquiry.

The firm in Jamaica was composed of Mr. ——, resident at Falmouth, and of Mr. ——, in London; whilst the same individuals constituted a mercantile firm in London under the style of ——. It was at the instance of the latter firm that insurances were effected in London on the —— on her voyage to Europe, with the cargo shipped at Falmouth in this island. The insurances which were thus effected, exclusively of any insurance on the logwood, which formed the great body of the cargo, amounted within a trifle to £10,000.

The actual risks taken at Lloyd's on the cargo amounted to £9,880; but, as if this were insufficient, on the very day that the loss of the vessel and of such cargo as she actually carried became publicly known in London, the London house applied to the Underwriters to extend the risk £1,000; which, for good reasons at that time known to them, they peremptorily refused. Indeed, the suspicions previously entertained with respect to the good faith of the parties were so strongly confirmed by the loss of the vessel, that the Underwriters not only refused to make good the alleged loss, but resolved at once on dispatching a Commissioner to this island for the purpose of inquiring into the facts, and Captain ——, long known as a trader to this and other south-side ports, was selected for the performance of this delicate and important duty. What the results of his inquiries may have been, he have obviously no means of ascertaining. His report, as a matter of course, will be made only to those who commissioned him. From such sources, however, we have been enabled to acquire sufficient information, which enables us at once to designate this transaction as one of the most deeply-laid conspiracy and fraud. For instance, there were insured on the ship as part of her actual cargo 230 casks of ginger. Casks, as a matter of course, constitute an indefinite quantity. They may be hogsheads, tierces, or barrels. The quantity of ginger shipped was 65 barrels. There were 25 casks of arrowroot insured; the actual quantity shipped was one barrel. Insurance was effected on nine casks wax; there were actually shipped 8 cwt. Among the true and genuine cargo there were 34 bales of tobacco, which some time previously had been saved from a wreck and were purchased at a nominal value—it is said, 20s. per bale. The policy, however, comprehended 68 bales of tobacco, which were valued at upwards of £100. Fourteen puncheons, said to contain rum, appear by the Custom-House records to have been shipped by the same vessel, 29 puncheons were insured at a value exceeding £25 per puncheon. We have given a statement of the insurances effected. We cannot do better than supply one of the actual cargo, as it is traced at the Customs and from the wharf books: "65 bales ginger, 1 barrel arrowroot, 8 cwt. beeswax, 34 bales tobacco, and 14 puncheons rum."

Contrasting the two statements, one arrives at the extent of the fraud contemplated. The 250 lbs. of Havana Segars, valued at £1,000; the cutlass-blades, preserved fruits, casks of wine and cases of champagne, bales of wool, packages of returned silks, valued at £3,200; pimento, coffee, turtle-shell and liqueurs, were pure fiction,—nothing of the kind existed. It was not a mere overvalue; it was a fictitious manifest, intended to secure to the insurer, out of the pockets of the Underwriters, an enormous sum of money without any actual risk.

In a subsequent article, the *Colonial Standard* withdraws its allegation of the unseaworthiness of the ship, and says, so far from being overinsured, she was not insured to within £400 of her real value, and adds:

"It is stated that the Master received in New-York a sum of £300 sterling for his services in foundering the vessel, and as conclusive evidence of his participation in it, we may state that he wrote from Savanna-la-Mar to the owners in New-York, expressing 'a hope that the vessel was fully insured.' The letter, which was sent by way of St. Thomas, only reached New-York some four or five days after the Captain had arrived there with the news of the vessel's wreck."

The accused parties have fled, it is reported, to Cuba.

The Greek Government had abolished the Quarantine regulations established by the Royal Ordinance of Aug. 12, 1868, together with the fifth article of the Sanitary regulations; by this action on the part of the Greek Government the Greek consular visé of bills of health for vessels coming from any port in the Ottoman Empire is no longer required, but simply a bill of health, or certificate from the Sanitary authorities of the place from which they come. The new regulation is considered as applying not only to vessels coming from any port in the Ottoman Empire, but from any other port.

The schooner *Merchant*, STONE, for Corsica, Africa, left this port to-day, and after proceeding some six miles outside of Sandy Hook, was overhauled by the steam-tug *Satellite*, having on board the United States Marshal's Deputies, who seized her as a slaver. She was towed back to the City, and now lies in Buttermilk Channel, under the guns of the United States Revenue Cutter.

BERLIN, MARYLAND, Tuesday, April 21.—The schooner *Volant*, Captain MOON, came ashore on this beach on the 19th, with an assorted cargo, bound to Norfolk; the vessel is full of water, and cargo all in a damaged state.

From New Mexico.

From the St. Louis Republican.

There was very considerable excitement in Santa Fe, growing out of a collision of the United States troops and a Mexican. A soldier was in the store of a citizen named GRUBER, an apothecary, and having some difficulty with him, he advanced on GRUBER with an iron cane. G. fired at, and wounded the soldier, who was carried off, and GRUBER gave himself up and was taken to jail. The soldier belonged to the Third Infantry, the members of which were much incensed. Capt. BROOKS gave strict orders to his men not to leave their quarters, but in the evening, in his absence, they rushed to the jail to kill GRUBER. When they effected an entrance they fired, without much reference to their position, some forty shots. One prisoner was killed instantly, two others were wounded, and GRUBER received five balls. GRUBER died next day, and was buried by the order of Odd Fellows. So soon as the conduct of the soldiers was known, the officers of the Regiment drew them off and ordered them to the barracks. GRUBER was a Mexican, and there was much excitement in the town against the soldiers, but it was subsiding. Some of the soldiers had been identified, and would be brought to trial for the offence.

A court-martial was being held in Santa Fe for the trial of charges against Capt. GEORGE MCLEAN.

The Democratic Convention nominated JAS. L. COLLINS, Esq., for Governor, and OTERO, late Delegate to Congress, for re-election.

No Indians were seen on the plains. The weather was very disagreeable.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Spring campaign is now fairly open; if the Seminoles are not subdued before the close, we have falsely estimated their powers of endurance.

Companies or detachments of regular soldiers are exploring the "Indian country." Here and there is discovered a trail, but as yet they have not succeeded in effecting anything of note, save that the Indians are kept on the alert to evade them, and per consequence, are being weakened daily.

On the 10th inst., the volunteer force is to commence a simultaneous movement, each company having a defined section of country to scout, furnished with wagons and supplies for about thirty days. This scout will cover all that section of country between the line of posts established for frontier protection, and Lake Okeechobee—the Istapoga country, the Kissimmee, the coast, &c., &c.

Never, in the history of Florida War No. 3, has so many troops been employed in scouting at one time, and great hope is entertained that the foe will be ferreted out and captured, or so harassed as to surrender and remove to the West.—*Tampa Peninsular, April 4.*

The number of the Episcopal clergy in this City has increased one hundred per cent. since 1842. There are now 86 ministers of that faith here.

Ward, the Wife Murderer—Curious Revelations.

We published a few days ago the confession of R. J. M. WARD, convicted at Toledo, Ohio, of the murder of his wife. Those who read the horrid account cannot fail to remember it. The *Blade* gives the following stories which have obtained currency in relation to the cold-blooded butcher:

A young man named HALL, who boarded with him, suddenly disappeared, and suspicions are entertained that WARD murdered him. Mrs. WARD became deranged soon after, and it is said that she often made dark and mysterious allusions to the circumstance in her ravings. We also find in the Plymouth papers a statement that a young man, now a resident near Shelby, but then in the employ of WARD as help, says, that some time previous to the murder of HALL, a peddlar stopped at WARD's. *He was on foot and carried his packs with him. Early in the* evening WARD told the girl to go home as she would not be needed that night. She did so, and on returning next morning, asked where was the pedlar? WARD said he had gone long ago. The girl then started to go up stairs to make the beds, and was told by Mrs. W. that she need not make them; she proceeded up stairs and went into the room the pedlar had occupied, and was alarmed at the sight of blood upon the floor and upon the bed. She quickly descended the stairs, put on her bonnet and shawl, and left the premises. She told the story to her mother, but it was never divulged to any one until since WARD's arrest for the murder of his wife at Sylvania, for fear of incurring the malignity of WARD, who, it seems, was feared and dreaded by all who knew him. The pedlar was never seen afterwards, and it was thought that his body was secreted in a cistern, which was subsequently filled by WARD.

TWO MEN HANGED BY MOBS IN IOWA.—On Saturday, the 17th inst., ELI GRIFFORD, a half breed, was hung by a mob in Jackson County, Iowa, for killing JOHN INGALLS. On the same day a mob at Bellevue, Iowa, forcibly entered the jail there, and taking a prisoner, charged him with murder and counterfeiting, and hung him. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity.

It appears that GRIFFORD, when he was forcibly seized by the mob, (who broke into the jail,) declared his innocence, but, when he found that they were determined upon hanging him, and there was no probability of escape, he made a clean breast of it, confessing that he shot INGALLS in the woods, where his body was found. The weapon used was the rifle, and he approached his victim from behind to within fifteen feet, and shot him in the head, the ball passing through and lodging against the skull over the left eye. He further stated that he was instigated to the murder, and paid for doing it by his uncle, a man named JARRETT, and another named DAVID MCDONALD, neighbors of INGALLS. GRIFFORD also confessed that he had attempted to kill two other persons in the same vicinity—one a man, at whom he shot three times, and the other a woman.

When told the fatal moment was approaching, he acknowledged the justice of his punishment, but said his "uncle ought to suffer also." From 300 to 500 persons witnessed the hanging. A prayer was offered up by a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Mr. BABCOCK, the guilty wretch kneeling and crossing himself, the surrounding crowd standing in respectful silence. When the last moment arrived, the leader of the party tied a handkerchief over the eyes of GRIFFORD, who remained standing, and twenty four men took hold of the rope together, suspending him in the air, about eight feet from the earth. As soon as the execution was over, two men were dispatched in pursuit of JARRETT, the uncle, and MCDONALD, his accomplice, and it is said to be the determination to hang them both if taken. GRIFFORD was a native of Missouri.

ARREST OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE BURDELL MURDER CASE FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—JOHN L. FARRELL, the man who swore before the Coroner's jury in New-York at the examination of the Burdell murder case that he sat upon BURDELL's stoop adjusting his shoe when a man came to the door and ordered him off, was yesterday arrested in New-York by Officer KERR for illegal voting in the Eighth Ward last Fall, and this morning brought to this city. Soon after the election he was arrested and held to bail. He was subsequently indicted, but failing to appear, a bench warrant was issued, upon which he was arrested. While on his way up the river he told Officer KERR that he was advised by a well-known citizen of that Ward to run away. We state this fact simply for the purpose of proving that "all that glitters is not gold;" and that those who pretend to be more honest than others need as much watching as those they speak ill of. This FARRELL is an important witness for the people in the Burdell murder case, if his testimony can be relied upon. But we learn from Officer KERR that the District Attorney of New-York indorsed the bench warrant for his arrest, and made no objection to his being brought to this city.—*Albany Journal, Thursday.*

REASSESSMENT IN VIRGINIA.—The result of the reassessment of the lands of the commonwealth has been ascertained, and is given by the Richmond *Enquirer*. The assessment of 1850 made the aggregate value of the real estate of Virginia $374,880,236. The assessment of 1856 makes this value $573,424,095, and shows an increase of $98,743,869. The *Dispatch* says the real value of the lands of the State is nearer $450,000,000 than $375,000,000.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store, apart in a cheap side room. It includes TEA SERVICES, BRONZES, VASES AND GLASS WARE, &c., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any goods which may be in the least old or imperfect and we shall sell them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

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The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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PROPOSITION 1st.
Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful head of Hair.
PROPOSITION 2d.
The use of LYON'S KATHAIRON will, without fail, produce such an one.
THEREFORE:
Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using LYON'S KATHAIRON. All pronounce the KATHAIRON to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever made.
Its immense sale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.
HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
The increasing demand for Children's Clothing has induced the Messrs. BARNUMS to give this branch of their business especial attention.
One of their large and beautifully frescoed Salesrooms having been set apart exclusively for the reception and accommodation of ladies and children, will be found filled to repletion with every conceivable style of clothing that economy and taste can possibly suggest.
Therefore, if you would avoid the perplexities consequent upon shopping without finding an assortment, give their stock your first attention.
P. C. BARNUM & CO., No. 198 Chatham-square.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
WARNOCK & CO., IN THEIR NEW STORE, NO. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, have opened an array of Gents' Hats, dress and undress, which, for taste, variety and excellence, silences the most fastidious.
Their Spring Pattern Hat is a most decided hit.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 2d block west of Broadway. An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will *convince* the most *fastidious* that fixtures which defy competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States*. Old gas fixtures regilt, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show room is on the *ground* floor, not the second or third. JAMES G. MOFFET.
MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Green and Wooster.
N. B.—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to $1[illegible]
Cassimere business coats	$6¼ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$9 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$6½ to $16
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Custom made frock coats	$14 to $20
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to $2
Cassimere dress pants	$3 to $6
Rich moire antique and silk vests	$2½ to $5
Cassimere business vests	$1¼ to $3

At
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. between Gold and Cliff sts.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.
We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 186 Broadway.

N. E. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING.
Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests,
N. E. COLLINS & CO.

CALL AND SEE THOSE
AQUA SCUTUM
RAGLANS.
N. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

FRANGIPANNI, FRANGIPANNI.
Frangipanni, Frangipanni,
Frangipanni, Frangipanni,
Frangipanni, Frangipanni,
Sold wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
2,760 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO.

SYNONYMA.
Cheap China and Dailey's; cheap Glass and Dailey's; cheap Gas-Fixtures and Dailey's; cheap Silver-plated Ware and Dailey's. These words are indissolubly connected, and rank now as established synonyms. The public will quote them hereafter as such. An idea of the very low rates at which Messrs. DAILEY & CO. sell may be formed from their list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.

AT DAILEY'S
You can buy China, glass, gas fixtures or silver-plated ware, full 20 per cent. below the market rates. If you would know something of the inducements offered by these gentlemen, read their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

OF DAILEY'S,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, there is great talk just now. These gentlemen are closing out their immense stock of China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, at prices very much below the usual rates. See Messrs. D. & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

TO DAILEY'S!!
If you want China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures or Silver-Plated Ware, you can get a slight idea of the bargains in store for you by reading their advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.
Purchasers would do well to call and examine the beautiful machines on exhibition at GALEF'S, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs. They are simple in construction, do better work and are sold at a lower price than any other Machines in the market.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—THE LAWS OF the Marine and District Courts, including the acts passed by the Legislature of 1857, just published and for sale by
HOWARD & DIOSSY,
Law Booksellers and Publishers,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE SKILL OF DR. H. K. ROOT & CO., IN THE treatment of lung, heart, liver, and other chronic diseases, is well known to the public. It must be remembered that they will remove to Saratoga Springs the 1st of May, and those who wish to consult them personally at their office, No. 512 Broadway, must do so at once.

EXCELSIOR APPEARS TO BE THE MOTTO of ESPENSCHEID, the Hatter. His Hat for the Spring surpasses all other hats issued this season. For elegance of contour, richness of material and general appearance, they have become very popular. The store is No. 118 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman sts.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND Whiskers; Hair Dye 4s. per box, black or brown, highly fragrant; Dentifrice 25 and 50 cents a box; Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. At No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, druggists generally in the United States.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE LARGEST AND cheapest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City is at BROOKS'S, No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st. Promenade and Fishing Boots.

[illegible] in all kinds of [illegible] and convenience. Price [illegible]
GEO. L. [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—[illegible]
[illegible] Astor House.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kinds of housework; protect the hands against injurious or drying substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white,—particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

MARRIED

REYNOLDS—JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, at the Allen-st. Methodist Church, in presence of a large number of friends of the bride and groom, by Rev. Heman Bangs, Mr. CHRISTIAN F. REYNOLDS, of Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y., to Miss MARTHA E. JONES, of this City.

HAWKES—ROOME.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. F. G. Clark, Mr. S. W. HAWKES, of North Adams, Mass., to CORNELIA A. ROOME, of this City.

KETCHUM—DARER.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, at the Broome-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. P. Stryker, WILLIAM KETCHUM to HELEN M. DARER, both of this City.

GELLATLY—BURT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY to ANNA E., youngest daughter of James Burt, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DERBY—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 22, by Rev. Franklin A. Slater, of Keyport, N. J., Mr. THOMAS C. DERBY to Miss MARIA C. EDWARDS, daughter of Wm. M. Edwards, of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

BRUSH—HORTON.—On Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. Mr. Gillette, THEODORE F. BRUSH to Miss JANE HORTON, of Cross River, Westchester Co., N. Y.

DIED

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, JOHN B. CHAMBERLIN, son of John C. and Mary Chamberlin, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 71 2d-av., without further invitation.

TATEOSYAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 23, LUCY ISABELLA, infant daughter of H. and Ellen G. Tateosyan.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Bleecker st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, at her residence, No. 400 Broome-st., Mrs. MARY BROWN, in the 93d year of her age.

Further notice will be given in the morning papers.

BLACK.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, after a short illness, PHEBE, widow of the late John R. Black, aged 48 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family, also of her son-in-law, Robert L. Jones, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Jane-st. M. E. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PECK.—In this City, PHEBE PECK, relict of the late Daniel Peck.

The friends of the family, and of her son, George H. Peck, and his brother-in-law, Howard E. Coates, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN PELT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 23, HELEN WOODWARD, daughter of Reuben and Catharine Van Pelt, aged 2 years and 3 months.

MARVIN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 23, at the residence of her brother-in-law, G. L. Hall, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Timothy Marvin, of Charlton, N. Y. Her remains were removed to the latter place for interment.

BEECHARD.—In Highland Town, Sullivan Co., N. Y., on Thursday, April 16, at his residence, Mr. JOHN L. BEECHARD, in the 81st year of his age.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

MORE THAN 80,000 PRINTED.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Five Cents a Number—$2 50 a year.
NUMBER SEVENTEEN READY THIS DAY.
CONTENTS:
THE MORMONS.
THE DEFENCE OF JUDGE EDMONDS.
PARTISAN OFFICIALS.
THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.
THE KNOCK AT THE DOOR. (Poetry.)
CHAT—Diplomatists in Embryo—The Red Flag—The Macey Testimonial.
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN—Dines' Double—The Board of Green Cloth.
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SIR JOHN BOWRING—Portrait of Sir John Bowring, British Governor of Hong Kong.
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FOREIGN NEWS—*England:* The Elections—What the Queen might Say—Net Results—Disgraceful Election Riot—Mr. Lowe nearly Killed—Would you like a Title?—The Queen's Accouchement—The Dowry of the Princess Royal—Mr. Thackeray at Edinburgh—Mr. Thackeray's Idea of Himself—His Political Opinions—Strange Incident at Church—Financial Troubles—What it Costs to get Buried—A Female Cat-Skinner—A Mistress nearly killed by her Servant. *France:* The Bourbons Fighting again—Longwood given to the French—Failure of Green & Co.—The Emperor's Flirtation Progressing—Not Bad for a Jew Banker—Spiritualism at Paris—Socrates is Summoned from the Grave—He Appears—Frederick the Great Appears in his Winding Sheet—The Spell Broken—Execution at Marseilles. *Belgium:* A Belgian Joke. *Prussia:* A Beautiful Act. *Italy:* The Pope and Queen Christina Speculating in Stocks—Mrs. Stowe Consults the Pope—A Romantic Incident. *Turkey:* Wanted, an Investigating Committee. *Nicaragua:* Lockridge Evacuates the San Juan River.
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THE DEAD SECRET.—Chapter the Sixteenth—Mozart Plays Farewell.
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THE LAST CHANCE.
I NEVER FORGIVE.
THE HIGHER CALLING.
THE BISHOP AND THE KING.
YOU'LL FIND US THERE.
PRATTLE AND TATTLE.—The Rothschild Wedding—Dancing and Balls—Leaders of "Society."
CHIP FROM OUR LIBRARY—Spectacles and a Spectacle—Knowing what One's about—Coincidences of Names—Diplomatic Answers, Talleyrandia.
MEN AND THINGS IN ITALY.—[From our own Correspondent.]
THE BRAIN TO THE HEAD.—(Poetry.)
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS—Roman Catholicism in Vienna—The Church and the State in France—Protestant Pastors in Paris—Convent Fascination—Rev. Messrs. Spurgeon and Punshon—Sunday Schools in Paris—Gunther's Submission—The Redemptorist Fathers.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
COMMICALITIES—*Illustrations:*—A Moral Lesson from the Nursery—The Spiritualist—The Materialist—The Telegraphist—The Naturalist—A Hint to Dry Goods Men—The Present Style of Beard, two Samples.
Persons living in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing "Harper's Weekly" supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the Office of Publication. The Carriers who deliver the paper will collect pay for the same.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.

ONE THOUSAND
DOZEN
LADIES' KID GLOVES.
GENTLEMEN'S
KID GLOVES,
slightly damaged, a fine article, just received.
A. BOYNTON,
No. 62 Cedar-st.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For salt rheum, old ulcers, scrofula, and burns, unsurpassed.
S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist,
No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

DYSPEPSIA KILLS BY INCHES.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC cures without purging pills, heartburn, sick headache and constipation—made from simple garden vegetables—pleasant to take—one to three drops at a dose. In cases of diarrhœa and sea sickness it has no equal as a "settler of the stomach." 50 cents per bottle, by all druggists. Depôt No. 101 Wall-st.

ROAKES' IODINE LINIMENT.—A SAFE and certain remedy for Rheumatism, Scrofulous Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Stiff Joints, &c. This Liniment has performed such astonishing cures that it would stagger belief, if they could not be substantiated by the most reliable proof. A single trial will satisfy. Principal Depôt No. 24 Beekman-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING NOTICE.—FROM this date forth no bills or obligations will be honored unless ordered by E. D. BOSSFORD,
or the undersigned ROBERT DAVIS, Agent.
Nos. 768 and 769 Broadway.

DR. MARK STEPHENSON HAS REMOVED his office from No. 167 East 14th-st. to No. 393 Broome-st. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VERNON HOTEL, [illegible] ... on the road. For terms, apply to WHARTT & STEPHENS, No. 47 Wall-st., [illegible] TROUTMAN, corner of [illegible].

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, [illegible] thereon, in 18th-st., near [illegible] formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There has been [illegible] ready for sale if desired. [illegible] This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS [illegible] house No. 114 2d-av., cor. 7th-st., [illegible] walls in first and second stories, fountain in [illegible] with every desirable improvement for a family of taste and wealth. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st. Also for sale or to let, the large house No. 54 Rivington-st., cor. Eldridge—one of the most desirable residences east of the Bowery below 14th-st. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONTAINING seven rooms, a good cellar and a large open attic, and a half acre of ground. The house and ground cost $2,000; $1,800 mortgage is on the place, which can remain; $200 in addition, cash, will purchase it. It is located near [illegible] in a healthy locality. Address Box No. 3,188 Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, NO. 317 WEST 24TH-STREET—The three-story brick house, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements in good order. Price $7,500. Will be rented to a good tenant for $700. Apply at No. 324 West 24th-st., or to JAS. P. CUMMING, No. 66 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No. 486 Pacific, corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone front house, in the choice location, No. [illegible] West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, finished in the best 5th av. style, with all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOT AND HOUSE NO. 127 EAST 16th-st., near 2d-av., first-class, 4-stories, free-stone front, nearly new, modern improvements, neighborhood good, one street from Stuyvesant Park; a bargain, $6,000 on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or J. B. HYDE, No. 193 East 16th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE LARGE dwelling house on the Harlem road, about two minutes' walk from Mott Haven Dépôt. There are 13 rooms in the house, and finished basement. All conveniences, water, &c., at hand. Apply at the office of H. H. ROBERTSON'S lumber yard, or address by letter.

FOR SALE—THAT SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-story brown-stone basement house, No. 27 East 31st st., fronting Mr. Vanderpool's celebrated garden, one of the best locations in the City; price, $11,500—$6,000 can remain; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The valuable property on the north-west corner of Chambers and Greenwich sts., known as Nos. 178 and 175 Chamber-st. and Nos. 204 and 206 Greenwich-st. For particulars, inquire of JOHN MONEYPENNY, No. 183 Canal-st., near Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop and stone front house on the east side of Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., built by days' work and in a delightful location. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 297 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE AND 25 lots, fronting the East River, between 89th and 90th sts. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall st., or No. 113 West 14th-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new three story brick houses on the easterly side of Tretter-st., between Green and Gates avs., and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. The houses are substantially built, and will be sold or let low. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. [illegible] Front-st.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—One of the Goelet houses; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price $[illegible], of which $[illegible] can remain, or before [illegible] years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. [illegible] West 27th-st., a new four-story brick house, with Croton water throughout, on the front, and a two-story and basement brick house on the rear of the lot. Price $[illegible]. Apply at No. 74 Wooster-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Dépôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. G. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Dépôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 255 Greene-st.
The two-story brick house No. 138 Canal-st., next to West Broadway.
The three-story brick house No. 268 9th-st.
The three-story brick house No. 122 East 25th st.
A suit of rooms for business, No. 173 Greenwich-st.
A country seat at East Chester.
A cottage, &c., 3d-av., near 64th-st.
Stores and dwellings on 3d-av., next to 50th-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. [illegible] West 37th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 252 West 32d-st., (first house in Boorman Terrace, East of 9th-av.) This house is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a small family. It has the modern improvements and will be rented to a good tenant at $600 per annum. If desired the oil-cloths, gas fixtures and a large mantel mirror in the parlor will be sold low. The house was furnished last September. For further particulars inquire on the premises or at the office of WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT, from May 1, part of a house, No. 12 Washington-place, South 8th-st., near 5th, fourth block from Peck-slip Ferry, consisting of a sub-basement, kitchen, front basement, and two large rooms and bedroom on the second floor; walls painted, marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $200. With three rooms on third floor, rent $285. Apply at the front door, from 8 to 9 or 2 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, consisting of front and back basement, two front rooms in the second story, with closets, pantries, &c., and three rooms in the third story; house has gas, Croton water, &c.; is pleasantly situated, near Washington-square, and rents for $1,000. None except those having unexceptionable references need apply. Address Box No. 1,616 Post-Office.

TO LET—A 3-STORY HOUSE IN CHRISTOpher-st., in complete order, $600, and W. R.; a 3-story house in Greene-st., No. 120, near Prince-st., $675, and W. R.; a 3 story and attic house, No. 203 4th-st., $550, and W. R.; a 3 story and attic house, No. 31 Greene-st., $600, and W. R.; also, for sale, a building lot on Amity-st., near Thompson-st., $4,500. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 261 Thompson-st.

TO LET—THE PARLORS AND NEXT FLOOR above and front basement in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, marble and statuary, mantels and grates, and hot and cold water bath room, water closets, wash rooms, closets, pantries, wardrobes, &c., in complete order. Apply on the premises, No. 68 25th-st., first house west of Broadway. Rent $400.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY house, with all modern improvements, a garden of 3 lots, nicely laid out, on the corner of Hickory and Tompkins avs. Rent, $600. Also, a two story and attic, with 9 apartments. Rent, $150; opposite Lefferts Park. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 271 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A MERCHANT TAILOR, AT NO. 536 Broadway, a desirable room, size 20x60 feet, with chandeliers, water closet, &c., and a sufficient custom from the place to pay the rent. Apply at the desk of Chinese Billiard Rooms, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Also, private billiard rooms and furnished rooms for clubs and societies.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, TWO houses, Nos. 163 and 157 West 36th-st.—three-story, basement, and counter-cellars—with all the modern improvements and gas-fixtures, and in a first rate neighborhood. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 36 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house No. 127 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements and the private stairs in the right place, handsomely situated and in a good neighborhood. Apply to R. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House No. [illegible] Laight-st.; also, lower part of house No. 22 Bank-st. Apply to J. M. GIFFING, No. [illegible] building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M. Also, lots to lease on Washington-st., near [illegible].

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house, 25x45 feet, at No. 456 Atlantic-st.; the owner would like to board with a tenant who could give a good reference. Apply as above, from 2 o'clock till [illegible].
S. H. CAHOON.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY, cream-colored brick house, No. 277 East 13th-st. To a good tenant the premises will be leased on very moderate terms. Possession immediately. For further information, apply to T. MACFARLANE & SONS, No. 126 13th-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. [illegible] West 22d-st., near 8th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.—PART OF HOUSE NO. 287 BOWERY, consisting of two fine parlors, front basement, pantries, Croton and gas, to a small family. Rent moderate. Inquire as above. May be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

[illegible] TO LET IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gieseck, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It's a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 267 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, FIRST-CLASS house, three rooms deep, No. 268 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite the beautiful Seminary ground, having all the modern improvements; will be put in first rate order and painted throughout. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 8th-av.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house No. 151 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House contains all the improvements of the age. Neighborhood first-class, and rent very low. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 161 West 42d-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of house No. 58 Hamersley-st., consisting of front and back rooms with 2 or 3 bedrooms, the house to be occupied by two families. Inquire on the premises 2 doors east of Varick-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT TO A GOOD tenant, one of a row of 3-story basement and sub-cellar, high-stoop dwellings, north side of 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 46 COLUMBIA-ST., Brooklyn, overlooking the bay, with the use of the two side lots as a garden. Rent low. Apply to G. L. BENNETT, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TWO COMMODIOUS AND THREE small cottages on the banks of the Hudson River at 85d-st. Rent moderate and possession given immediately.
SANFORD & STRIKER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 MAIDEN-LANE, THE STORE and basement well adapted for fancy goods or hardware. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 13 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, WITH SUITES OF offices, in building No. 16 Beekman-st., second door from Nassau-st. Apply to W. H. PARSONS, on the premises.

TO LET—ONE OF THE THREE DESIRABLE residences in Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st.; gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, &c. Inquire of the Agent, No. 1; or at No. 4.

TO LET—A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 84 Greene-st., consisting of three rooms on the second floor, with front basement. Can be seen from 10 till 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE DWELling house No. 209 West 18th-st. There are gas and Croton water in the building. Inquire of J. HARRISON, No. 400 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 494 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 484 3d-av.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, SECOND floor and basement No. 157 East 24th-st., where there are no children in the house.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 13th-st.

TO LET IN FULTON-STREET—THE STORE and basement No. 151 Fulton-st. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE RENT TAKEN IN THE board of two persons if desired—a brown-stone four-story house, on Murray Hill. Apply at No. 63 East 38th-st.

TO LET—A BRICK STABLE WITH THREE stalls, hay and carriage room, at No. 80 Vandam-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEATLY furnished three-story and basemen brick house, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, to let for the Summer. Part of the rent taken in board by a single gentleman if desired. Apply to DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

A VERY CONVENIENT BRICK COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—About ten minutes' walk from South and Wall st. Ferries; has counter cellar, water in kitchen, gas and fixtures; and to a small family the rent will be put at $275 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

PART OF A MODERN HOUSE TO LET—At No. 251 West 24th-st., from the 1st of May; second story, part of third, and rear basement, with plenty of pantries; will be repaired and painted. Rent $300, to a small American family, no other need apply. Can be seen between 8 and 5 P. M.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—PREmises in Greenwich-st., near Morris-st., extending to and fronting on Washington-st.; size about 25 by 160 feet. Slight alterations would make these premises valuable for many uses. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 38 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NO. 776 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9th and 10th sts., with immediate possession; has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas throughout the house, desirable either as a dwelling, or for any business requiring spacious rooms, as there are three rooms deep on *1st and 2d stories. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.*

COTTAGE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The beautiful cottage, No. 10 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, gas-fixtures, baths, range, &c. Rosewood furniture, velvet carpets, &c. Rent, $450. C. H. OLIVER, 346 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, E. D., L. I.—A THREE-STORY house, with store, to let or lease for five years, to a good tenant, cheap, with two lots of ground and stable on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d st., New-York.

STABLE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A SUBstantial brick stable, with carriage-house attached, in the rear of No. 150 Henry-st., and on the alley leading into Hicks-st., opposite Grace-court. Apply to J. C. ATWATER, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

STORE TO LET—JOHN-STREET.—THE FIRST floor, basement and under-cellar of the store No. 92 John-st. Rent $800. Apply to
S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 3 Rutherford-place—fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west side; complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East-23d-st. near 3d-av.

TO LEASE—ON A WIDE STREET, A FINE brown-stone house, (to one family only,) elegantly furnished, large mirrors, bronze chandeliers, velvet tapestry carpets, &c., &c., nearly new. The owner is going abroad to reside. ALVAH BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

TWO STORES IN BOWERY TO LET—NO. 396, and upper part of house, separately. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49; L. R. MORTON, No. 390, or M. SMITH, No. 439 3d-av.

TO JEWELERS.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF an office to let, with use of safe, in building No. 16 Maiden-lane. If a party desires, the safe will be sold cheap. Inquire in the office of R. T. PRATT.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

NO. 371 BROADWAY.—SECOND AND THIRD stories to let. Apply in the store. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—A back office, suitable for a note or insurance broker. Apply to READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A VACANT LOT, No. 54 WORTH-st., (late Anthony-st.,) near Church-st. Suitable for coal yard, or for storage of lumber, bricks, &c., or for any other purpose. Apply to LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st., or No. 56 Beach-st.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots; can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BORBE, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Dépôt Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 106 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—TWO ROOMS, 32x65, with steam power. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner Avenue C and 13th st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VALUABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The above is situated on the Hudson River, only 18 miles from the City Hall, and about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station. It occupies a plot of ground facing the river [illegible] feet. The grounds are well [illegible] and beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is [illegible] riding-ground, [illegible] commanding an extensive view of the Hudson for many miles, and is in perfect order, having been built but a few years. The style is Gothic, the walls and ceilings of parlors, library and hall are elegantly frescoed, with statuary marble mantels, &c. The house is well calculated for a large family, having many sleeping rooms, large dining-room, also a small dining-room adjoining the kitchen. The kitchen contains range with hot and cold water, [illegible] tubs, [illegible] furnace, &c. Bathing room and water closet in [illegible] adjoining sleeping chambers, two [illegible] piazzas and verandah in front and rear. A fine carriage-house, stable, &c., built in the very best manner. The house for superiority of workmanship, is unsurpassed, having been built by days' work for the original owner, at great expense. The drives, directly from the house, over good roads, and through groves of beautiful trees, are very fine. For health, sports, the locality cannot be surpassed, good fishing, bathing, boating, &c. For further information, and card of admission to see the premises, &c., apply to D. F. BARBYDT, room No. 10, Nassau Bank Building, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about [illegible] miles from the City, consisting of 80 acres of land, on which are a large fine mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated, large stable, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water-power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the most healthy in the State. Price for the whole, $[illegible], or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Dépôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 38 by 46, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Dépôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal dépôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 215 feet deep. [For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY SEAT, COMprising house and 5 acres of good land, near the Hudson River, one mile from Crugers Station, 39 miles from Chambers-st.; house contains 9 rooms, convenient for a small family; built recently in good style, with double piazzas on front; grounds contain about 25 apple trees, in full bearing, plenty other fruit, a good well, and fine never-failing spring, a good land and river view from top of house; price $3,200. Apply to M. K. COUZEN, No. 237 Broadway, over Broadway Bank.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, A very neatly furnished house for the Summer months, from the 1st of June. It is complete in all its arrangements, having the comfort and convenience of gas, bath-room, and water in the house; also a very fine toned piano. The place is well known to be perfectly healthy, and the house is in a pleasant neighborhood, and in the best of order. For terms and further particulars, address L. W., Post office, Stamford, Conn. None need apply but neat housekeepers, with small families.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, &c., and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar—size 38x40—with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE.—THE COUNtry seat of the late JAMES HARRISON, on Bergen Hill, (Hudson City,) about a mile and a half from the Jersey City Ferry, with all the advantages of a country and city residence, and every convenience appertaining to places of this description. Apply to WM. H. HARRISON, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 10 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT dwelling-house in Stamford, Conn., having all the modern improvements, gas, bathing-room, water closet, &c. Lot nearly 300 feet deep, with barn and other outhouses; well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. Rent, $350. Apply to SATTERLEE & BENNETT, No. 36 Dey-st., or to A. G. CLARK & CO., Stamford.

TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND—FOUR MINutes' walk from the middle landing, a fine new Swiss cottage, three stories high, with all the modern improvements, situated on 50 feet front, with room for flowers and *vegetables; fine view of the bay, and pleasantly situated; rent $450. For further particulars apply to JOHN C.* GUNTHER, No. 46 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-SEAT AT New-Rochelle, well situated, within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt, or Long Island Sound. The house contains ten rooms with kitchen attached, with three or more acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, good garden, water, coach-house and stables. Apply to
W. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, ONLY 45 minutes' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from the Brick Church Station, a new, large and convenient house; it is heated by a furnace, has water in the first and second stories, speaking-tubes, &c. Price, $5,000—terms easy. Call on or address T. G. FRENCH, No. 152 Fulton-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—VARIOUS DESCRIPtions of houses, some of which are situated in the most pleasant parts of the village, on high ground. Rents from $150 to $700. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to BLACKWELL & CURTIS, Astoria.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, WITHIN TWO hours' ride of the City Hall, a house with 11 rooms, well shaded, with a view of the Hudson or Connecticut River; furnished or partially so. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 349 Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—Or exchange for City or Brooklyn property, or to let, 128 lots of ground, with cottage house, barn, wagon house, well of good water, with all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTING'S, ON HUDSON RIVER—21 miles from the City, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad Dépôt, two dwellings adjoining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $[illegible] each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $[illegible] to $350 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, OR SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, WANTED—In a quiet neighborhood, by a gentleman and wife. If in New-York, gas and Croton indispensable; if in Brooklyn, to be either in the neighborhood of the City Hall or Clinton-av. Not less than four rooms and kitchen. A quiet family, having more room than they need, would find this a desirable opportunity. Reference and standing of the advertiser unexceptionable. Address, stating location, rent, &c., H. T. O., *Daily Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the dépôt, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 52 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 25 acres, about the same distance from the dépôt, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 67,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 29, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JERNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 11½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates.
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD [illegible] ... pupils are received who, with [illegible] form a family circle, in which [illegible] for the cultivation of [illegible]. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conducting a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are supplied, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 350 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 5 Wall-st.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 1. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $100 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ONE OF THE PRINCIpals of the Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town from April 20 to the 25th, and from April 30 to May 5. Appointments for interviews may be left at Mr. E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st. The students will leave in charge of one of the principals by the Catskill boat, from the foot of Franklin-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, May 5.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 8 miles from Hoboken N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $130 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27; number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MRS. C. C. ELY—FORMERLY PRINCIPAL OF Golden Hill Seminary, Bridgeport, Conn., will open a school for a limited number of young ladies at Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 6. The location is healthy and pleasant, commanding a fine view of the Bay, and convenient to the boat, which runs hourly from New-York City. For circulars and further particulars, apply to the Principal, Post Office address, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal.—Mr. CHARLES A. SWIFT, one of the Assistant Principals may be found at the office of WATKINSON & MILLER, No. 20 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th and 27th, from 12 to 2 o'clock, to give information respecting the Institute, and furnish circulars and catalogues.

DR. HINKEL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Staten Island, N. Y.—Near Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, begins May 4. Location retired, salubrious and respectable. The pupils prepared for the University, for mercantile or any other practical pursuits. For circulars, &c., address Dr. HINKEL, care of G. E. Kunhardt, Esq., No. 162 Beaver-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—ELM PARK.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal, assisted in every department by gentlemen of experience and professional skill, (3 hours from New-York by railroad.) For circulars with full particulars and catalogue, apply to FARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., WATKINSON & MILLER, Counsellors, No. 20 Nassau-st., or address the Principal.

SUMMIT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A pleasant home, a good school, parental care, and the advantages of a farm for TWELVE boys. Summit is less than twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Summit, or WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 239 West 19th-st., New-York City.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—JAMES L. THOMPSON, PRINCIPAL.—Accommodates parents who wish a healthy location where they can easily and freely look after the condition of their sons. Access—Steamboat *Lockwood*, near foot of Beekman-st., 4 times daily. First trip, 8 o'clock A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 262 4th-av., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY of many years' experience as a teacher will receive twelve pupils at her residence, at Blazing Star, N. J., opposite Roseville, S. I. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Persons going abroad will find this a desirable home for their children. For reference and terms apply to Miss ARROWSMITH, Woodbridge, N. J.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars, or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J.
ELIAS S. SCHENCK, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—French, English and Spanish Institute under the direction of Madame BERGIER, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st. The Summer Term will commence April 25. Pupils received at any time. Circulars and references at the Institute.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive a few more pupils at half price, and guarantee a rapid business hand. Applicants wishing to benefit by these low terms, must secure seats immediately, as the books for cheap lessons will be closed in a few days.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—OXFORD, CONN.—Miss H. BUCKINGHAM, Principal.—The Summer term will commence on the first Wednesday in May, and continue two sessions of eleven weeks each. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., inquire of WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st., or address the Principal.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS, ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

A FLOURISHING DAY SCHOOL OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING FOR SALE—Present income over $2,000 per annum. Price low—terms easy to a responsible party. Possession immediately. Apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, SMITH & BOYD.

MURRAY HILL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDing and Day school, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Fourth quarter commenced April 20, 1857. Every part of the house has been put in thorough repair, and adapted to the present purpose. Four more pupils can be received into the family.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 27. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AT AMENIA, DUTCHess Co., N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad—Male and Female. Has been in successful operation 23 years. Next Term, of 14 weeks, commences April 9, 1857. For information, Address GEO. W. CENTER, Agent.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY, REV. E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 37th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $200 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 246 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHE RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 35 West 13d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—E. E. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 East 39-st., first house from 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 49 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers one of the best fertilizers, as well as the cheapest manure for market, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, contains no seeds of weeds, is very quick and powerful in its operation on vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NORTHERN SUGAR CANE SEED—HAVing purchased from Mr. WRAY, his importation of Chinese Imphee or Sorgho Seed, grown in France, under his own immediate inspection, (thereby insuring the utmost purity,) and described editorially by Mr. GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, we offer it for sale in quantities at $1 a pound, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 each. This seed, so superior to any other in market, can be procured only from J. M. THORBURN & CO., Seed Warehouse, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt st., New-York City.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.—300 POUNDS pure seed, in quantity, at $1 per pound, or parcels of 2,000 seeds, post-paid, for $1 25. Chinese Potato, $5 for 20. Priced catalogues sent to applicants, and at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.
WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.—Super-phosphate of lime for sale, by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.
Packages for the flower-garden may be had gratis.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SETH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—2,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western, 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed. [illegible]
HAMS—500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvassed for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,500 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 2,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
500 barrels Railroad Repacked.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt, Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb, 10-lb, 14-lb and 20-lb bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS.
Dandelion Coffee, 16 cents per pound.
Dandelion Coffee, 16 cents per pound.
Manufactory Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st.
Manufactory Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use.
At 9½ cents per pound.
For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN,
No. 67 Pearl-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, JAPANERY
GERMAN SILVER and BRITTANIA WARE.
Composition, Enameled and Iron Hollow Ware.
Bronzed, Copper and Brass Goods.
Bathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares.
Brushes, Mats, Baskets, &c.
Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c., &c.
For sale by J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—BANK VAULTS, DOORS AND FRAMES.—*The attention of those interested is respectfully called to* Lillie's Impenetrable Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Vaults and Doors, secured by Lillie's Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks. These articles having been fully tested are undoubtedly the only real security against fire and burglars ever offered the public. For sale by J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, dépôt No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.
THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.
A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MATCHED MORGAN HORSES FOR SALE.—A span of well-matched Morgans, 6 years old, 15¾ hands, long tails, color bay, warranted sound and kind; also, an extension-top carriage, harness, &c., separate or together. The horses are smart and very stylish. Apply to the owner, No. 437 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or at No. 6 Beerum st., Brooklyn, where the horses may be seen.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE, EIGHT YEARS old, sound, kind and gentle in the harness, very stylish trotter, travels easy in the harness or under the saddle, in 3½ minutes, and a light buggy, with harness, &c. To be seen at Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Lafayette-place, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE SORREL HORSE, 7 years old, and a gray, 6 years old, both just from the country; sound and kind in all harness. Also, a splendid iron-gray horse, 6 years old, suitable for a carriage. Apply to E. NOSTRAND'S Veterinary Infirmary, Nos. 132 and 134 East 40th st.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 25 William-st.

COAL—$5 PER TON FOR 200 TONS, MUST BE sold by May 1, warranted the best quality. Also one span cream horses, fit for carriage, trucks or carts, price, $300; 1 saddle horse, $175; 1 black mare, speed and beauty combined, $400. No. 62 West Washington-place. M. H. HOWELL.

COAL—SELLING OFF TO CLOSE BUSINESS, my stock of red and white ash and Lehigh coal. Persons wishing a first-rate article at the lowest price will do well to call. WM. E. PEARSON, No. 488 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—BENJAMIN F. BABBETT has this day retired from the copartnership of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., and JOHN CATLIN (late President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company) and DIGBY V. BELL (late of Chicago) have been admitted as partners in the firm, which continues to transact a general Banking and Brokerage business, under the same name and style of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 2[illegible])
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 462, 464 and 466 Pearl-st., and No. 149 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 484 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. FREDER.

SHOW CASES—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 80 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE—DRY, SAFE and easy of access. Inquire at the University.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
The subscribers being determined to close out their entire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at a large reduction in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 335 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A SPLENDID AND RICHLY-CARVED 7-octave piano-forte, cost $800, will be sold for $300. May be seen for a few days at the piano warerooms of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
A large assortment of second-hand piano-fortes varying in price from $50 to $25, all in perfect order, for sale by WM. HALL & SON, No 239 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXCELLENT NEW ROSEwood Piano-Forte, made by a journeyman for his own use and fully warranted; will be sold as above, and a second-hand instrument taken in exchange. By Mr. Weber's kindness, may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent iron wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GRAND DIAGONAL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE—Made by one of the best makers, and cost $600. Warranted. Will be sold for $300. Has been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase, if desired. Price moderate. J. E. PELTON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING THE following: note of Theodore Ballow for $400, to order of James Black, at 4 months from April 21. Note of Jas. Hindes and George W. Hindes for $[illegible], payable to F. J. Hosford. Note of Samuel Smith, dated probably Nov. 1, 1856, at six months, payable to order of Hosford & Co., or F. J. Hosford, for $714 51, more or less. Check No. 3[illegible], dated April 14, 1857, for $[illegible], on Hanover Bank, payable probably to order of James Black. Also, other papers and memorandums of use only to the subscriber. Payment on the above has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the above pocket-book and contents.
F. J. HOSFORD, No. 37 William-st.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DATED MARCH 1, 1857, for the sum of $2,760, payable six months after date, to the order of Joseph Reading, and made by William Carroll. Any person returning same to the undersigned will receive a suitable reward.
JOSEPH READING, No. 409 Grand-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, APRIL 22, IN A store in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or a Broadway stage, New-York, a fifty dollar bank note, think on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, but not certain. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 226 Front-st., New-York.

BREASTPIN LOST.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., a BREASTPIN, containing daguerreotype likenesses of two young boys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 7 Beaver-st., back office, up stairs.

FOUND—AN ARTICLE OF FUR BELONGING to a lady, on the evening of April 14, in the 4th-av., near 20th-st. The owner may address Box No. 2,433 New-York City Post-Office, describing lost property.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL.
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-fa[illegible] type, [illegible] lowest rates.

SUTTON IS CONSIDERED A [illegible] IN THE Printing business, and will wager his [illegible] that he can [illegible] you off a job that is without a [illegible]. His Printing is the [illegible] of the public. He will therefore [illegible] this opportunity to remind you that he is at his old stand, No. 143 Fulton-st., where [illegible] is left untried to please.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 37 Fulton-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

BEWARE OF GAMMON.
Look out for counterfeits,
Vile and detestable;
[illegible] are not killed
By a spurious counterfeit;
And though powder corrosive
Will kill you and I,
Bugs won't take a dose if
Your utmost you try.
Go to Lyon, if troubled
With Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice;
If you once have been humbled,
Don't be a fool twice.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—The dépôt of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, for the certain and instant destruction of Insects and Vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—A SUP. ROYAL hand-press and inker. Also, Gordon press, &c., &c., cheap for cash. Also, a fine office to let in William-st., with immediate possession. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 22 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PLATFORM SCALE, 10 FEET long, suitable for a coal yard. Also, two 32-inch cylinder boilers, 28 ft. long. SMALL & SPRINGSTEED, Iron yard, No. 252 10th-av., near 28th-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

$500 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who [illegible] STEPHEN P. HARRINGBROOK, a member of the Police Department of this City, while in the act of arresting two burglars on the morning of Wednesday, April 22, 1857, in the vicinity of No. [illegible] West-st., Ninth Ward. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same, but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter will be disregarded. Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty, this 17th day of April, 1857. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

TO THE SUPPORTERS OF LEARNING.—An intelligent young married man, who has an unconquerable desire to study, wishes to obtain the loan of $300 for one year, and for which he will pay twenty per cent. interest. He wishes so to strengthen himself in his present business that he can devote his whole time to study. To any one (especially one of the Old School Presbyterian Church) who will advance this amount, the most satisfactory security and testimonials as to character, &c., will be given. Address BEAL, Times office.

FINE GOLD WATCHES VERY LOW.—THE subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past 18 years, is selling all descriptions of fine gold and silver watches at less than usual prices. Gold watches from $35 to $300. Watches exchanged.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall st., second floor, near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOMB, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture, magnificent Household Furniture; parlor furniture in the five-story dwelling No. 19 West 31st-st. This furniture is of the most costly and elegant description, comprising the valuable works of art. The sale will be positive, and unlimited, commencing at precisely 10½. In the dining room, with element extension dining-table, set with silver dining and tea services, mirror, rich China and cut glass ware of every description, fruit baskets, butter coolers, spoons, forks, pearl and silver knives, liqueur stands, etc., marble top buffet, Wilton carpets, with a complete assortment of dining-room furniture. Immediately after parlors, the element full suites of gold covered parlor furniture, richly carved in clusters of fruit, covered in rich satins, in perfect order; two magnificent carved rosewood steasers, made to order by Stevens, with mirror fronts; two splendid carved pier glasses 8x115, velvet and Wilton carpets, silk and lace curtains, French ormolu clocks, French porcelain, engravings, in oil, with secretary, etagère, cabinet, marble top tables, Turkish and reception chairs in satin, with Turkish ottomans, French and rosewood 1-octave piano forte, made by Hunter & Fisher, with the unexpired warranty; valuable and costly collection of China vases, marble statuettes, and elegant parlor ornaments of every description. Also, a collection of beautiful oil paintings, three elegant pier tables, marble mantel, superb Brussels carpets, etc.

LIBRARY AND GUEST CHAMBER.—Elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, wardrobes, with suit of Grecian China, bedsteads, toilets, dressing glasses, wardrobes, tables and washstands, complete; fine quilts, blankets, covered in velvet, velvet mirrors, glass shades, rosewood bureaus, with marble tops, and mirrors, chamber clocks, elegant mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, chamber furniture, hall chairs, of china, etc.; including a large variety of fine furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, which will be sold positively cold, without regard to cost, as the proprietor is required of all purchasers. Terms cash.

A. B. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, MERINO CURTAINS, OIL-PAINTINGS, BEDSTEADS, WORKS OF ART, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, etc., etc.—D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, all the contents of the elegantly-furnished house No. 346 West 34th-st., near 8th-av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 24, at 10½ A. M. The house will be open for inspection and catalogues will be ready on the premises, at 9 o'clock, when will be found a very choice selection of first class furniture, at auction prices, in the finest manner furnished, during the present year, with a very large quantity of goods of a superior quality, being made by Herter, Hunter, and others, including the finest of the furniture, white wood bedsteads, hair carved walnut extension table, dining and arm chairs, etc., together with a desirable assortment of decorated China dinner and tea sets, silver tea service, salvers, spoons, forks, knives, ivory carving, and glassware, etc., etc. In the parlors are 150 yards royal tapestry velvet carpets, magnificent pier glasses, 115 by 36; two solid rosewood sofas, in green and black and crimson and maroon brocatel; rosewood etagère; centre, side, and pier tables; very rich lace curtains, brocatel gas fixtures, fine oil-paintings, splendid China vases, and bronzes and statuettes, easy and reclining chairs, one of Nunns & Fischer's celebrated 7-octave rosewood pianos, a large number of exquisitely-framed and desirable engravings, etc. In the chambers are carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, etc., pure curled-hair mattresses and bedding, Also, sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, etc. The whole together making a large and unique assortment of desirable goods, and all to be sold without reserve, rain or shine.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl keyed, heavy carved legs, full round, and cost $500 three months ago; splendid suite of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel; two splendid centre tables, with sliding tops, made by Hutching, and cost $140.—H. T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the four-story dwelling No. 79 West 26th-st., consisting of an unusually fine assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture; rich carpets, one fine secretary bookcase, French pier mirrors, two rosewood etageres; do. corner, side and fancy tables, splendid paintings, handsome gilded rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands; do. wardrobes, spring and hair mattresses, music cabinets, bedspreads, pillows, &c.; splendid vases, parian and bisque figures, secretary bureaus, sofas, chairs, couches, Turkish easy chairs and ottomans, marble top hat stand, hall chairs, mirror, oak table, one rosewood extension table, 20 feet, and much else. Also, a splendid China tea set, in Japan pattern, and other fancy articles. The above described furniture was made to order by the best cabinet makers in this City, and may be fully relied on in every particular. The sale will be positive, and the auctioneer gives assurance to his customers that every article contained in the house he has received positive orders to sell to the highest bidder, without any limit whatever, as the family are breaking up housekeeping. Satisfactory deposits will be required from all purchasers. Rain or shine.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—Being the entire stock of Messrs. M. & J. A. Walters, warranted in every respect, and to be sold without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store corner of Broadway and Broome-st., the entire stock of the above manufacturers, (removed from their factory for convenience of sale,) consisting of a large and general assortment of rosewood, oak, black walnut and mahogany parlor, hall, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, in every variety, all of which is warranted by the makers to stand the test of furnace heat,—and will be sold without reserve, for cash, and may be examined any time before the sale.

N. B.—The public will please take notice, that this is a bona fide sale of the entire stock of these manufacturers, but only of such articles as the Walters whose reputation for manufacturing furniture has been established for years.

Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WELL SUITED FOR WEST-STREET, POOL HOUSE OR OTHERS.—BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, very valuable country seat house, No. 61 West 4th-st., 20 feet by 60 feet, and Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of Trinity Chapel, lot 24 feet wide by half of the block, house 20 by 60 feet, four stories high, extensive of basement and outbuildings. The parlors are finished in the most elegant manner, with marble mantels, and in the rear, first-rate gas fixtures and arched doors; and the whole building is in keeping with the parlors, and replete with everything that the taste and experience of the building Mr. E. H. Osborn could suggest. May be seen at any time during the day.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. This property has been examined down to a very recent date.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 56 Nassau-st., sale of second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., consisting of the furniture, &c., of a family, removed for convenience of sale. Also, large stock of new cabinet furniture, parlor and chamber suites, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, China, glass and silver-plated warts; clocks, hair mattresses, palliasses, fancy goods, &c., &c., to be sold to pay advances.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—BY E. H. LUDLOW, on FRIDAY, April 24, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the valuable four-story building, 55 ft. by 36 ft. deep, the building covering the entire lot. Will be sold without reserve. By order of the trustees.

WM. G. CHANE,
A. H. HORTON,
W. HENRY.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 28, at No. 178 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., the entire furniture of the house, consisting of parlor, bedroom, kitchen, and a general assortment of household articles. Catalogues at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No 94 Broadway.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, PIANO, LARGE MIRROR, &c., OF A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 114 West 12th-st., a general assortment of Furniture, consisting of large pier glass, piano, lace curtains and cornices; centre tables, sofas and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble tops and brackets, bureaus and washstands, bedsteads, beds and bedding, crockery and glassware, dining table, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City. Terms cash, and deposits required from all purchasers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 325 LOTS AT HARLEM, belonging to the estate of the late Geo. Bradish, at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following, viz.: Lots 1 to 6, inclusive, on Lenox and street fronts, on 102nd and 103rd sts. The ground has a fine soil and beautiful grade, and the facilities of reaching it are varied, and at low rates. Seventy per cent of the purchase money may remain for seven years. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

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WM. G. CHANE,
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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 28, at No. 178 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., the entire furniture of the house, consisting of parlor, bedroom, kitchen, and a general assortment of household articles. Catalogues at No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSIAH HEBBARD, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of Pacific and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

The stock and fixtures of a grocery store.

SAME DAY—At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 107 Amity, between Henry and Hicks sts., mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, gas fixtures, etc., etc.

SAME DAY—At 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 64 State, between Henry and Hicks sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 121 Sands-st., near Bridge, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 3½ o'clock P. M., At No. 97 Sands, between Jay and Bridge sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

JOHN I. VANDERWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, APRIL 24, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Clinton-place, near Broadway, magnificent Household Furniture; parlor furniture consists of two rich rosewood suites, in crimson and maroon, with gold and gold brocatel; magnificent white damask and lace window curtains, rosewood 3-octave piano-forte, made by Stinchcomb, mahogany, made by Gale & Wales; carved rosewood centre tables, pier mirror, velvet tapestry carpets, cotton, venetian, &c. &c.

Dining room—Elegant extension dining table, China dinner, dessert and tea sets; tables, dining chairs, glassware, silver, knives, forks, spoons, etc.

Bedrooms contain carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; marble top bureaus, wardrobes, commodes, centre tables, wardrobes, lounges, Wilton, rockers, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets; spring and hair mattresses, easy rockers, window shades, curtains, &c., &c.

The attention of parties in want of first-class furniture is called to this sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS CHANDELIERS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, BROCATEL AND VELVET CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 2d-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture of the large five story house. It will comprise rich chandeliers and gas fixtures, large French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, several suites of rich velvet and brocatel furniture, velvet tapestry, throughout and ingrain carpets, rich lace curtains and cornices, marble top tables, rosewood do., mahogany dressing bureaus and wardrobes, enameled cottage furniture, hair mattresses, chintz China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, cutlery, plated ware, together with all the furniture of about 30 rooms.—Catalogues early in the morning. M. B.—The whole will be sold by virtue of a mortgage.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, CONSISTING OF SOFAS, CHAIRS, DINING AND TEA-TABLES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his store, No. 56 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, a superior lot of second-hand furniture, general assortment, and a large stock of new furniture, on which advances have been made for actual sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites of furniture in rich brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany centre tables with marble tops, oak and enameled bedroom suites, rosewood bedsteads, divans and plain; bureaus, dining, breakfast and tea tables, couches and couch beds, common and iron bedsteads; also a large assortment of French china in dinner sets, tea do., large vases, French clocks; also, s. p. ware, tea sets, spoons and forks, &c., &c.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the private residence No. 113 West 32d-st., all the furniture in said house, consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in perfect order; rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and maroon; French brocatel, rosewood etageres, marble-top sofa tables, made by Poisson; do. centre, medallion, tapestry and velvet carpets and three-ply carpets, elegant lounges, antique oil-paintings, easy chairs, one superior rosewood bookcase, bronze clocks, rich decorated China ware and mantel ornaments, oak extension dining table, chairs and sofas, sofa beds, gold, flowered tea sets, cut glass table cutlery, silver plated ware, chamber furniture, mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, hall stand. Also, a large assortment of kitchen utensils. All the furniture in good order. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. Auctioneers, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOUDOIR, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 19 East 32d-st., near Madison-av., on MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the fine household furniture, consisting of two rosewood parlor suites, Brussels, 3-ply, stair and other carpets, lace and other window curtains, marble-top tables, etageres, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, bedding, &c.

Also, one superior rosewood boudoir piano-forte, from the celebrated manufactory of "Erard," of Paris.

Terms of sale cash, in bankable money only.

N. B.—The above being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, will be sold without any reserve.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 81 Nassau-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores No. 81 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of a family, which has been removed from 236-st. for convenience of sale, comprising parlor, dining room, chamber and other furniture, Brussels, velvet and other carpets, &c.

Also, a fine stock new cabinet furniture, in which will be found several richly carved and covered rosewood parlor suites, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, April 24, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128 East 21st-st., household furniture—the entire furniture contained in said house, including a handsome rosewood parlor furniture, in blue and red brocatel; piers, etagère, quartette and card tables; cornices; Also, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, 50 china chairs, with kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 54 Bleecker-st., consisting of one elegant rosewood parlor suite, Brussels carpet, piano-forte, stool, and mahogany chamber furniture; wardrobes, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedsteads, centre, card, extension and dining tables; feather beds; Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; hall clothes hat stand, stair carpets, rods, silver and plated ware; China, crockery and glass ware; kitchen utensils; stores, &c. Catalogues at house, and deposit required.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY, 10½ o'clock, April 28, 1857, the entire contents of the Public House of FREER & BRANNAN, No. 496 Broadway, comprising bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, chairs, kitchen furniture, gas fixtures, mirrors, glassware, &c.; also, bar and bar-fixtures, counters, tables, glassware, decanters, &c. Deposit required.—Terms cash.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, 81 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STANDAR ROSES, AND OTHER CHOICE PLANTS.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., auctioneers, will sell, at their salesrooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, a large and choice collection of standard roses, camellias, honeysuckles, and other fancy plants, from the nursery of Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, florist, West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store No. 81 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the furniture contained in house No. 164 Elm-st., near Grand, comprising dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, glass ware, crockery, &c.

Also, one superb rosewood parlor suite, made in Paris, covered in the finest French satin brocatel, with slip covers. Cost $366.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, Friday, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Leroy-st., near Bedford, the entire furniture of the house, comprising the usual assortment of articles; parlor, bedroom and basement goods, such as carpets, oilcloths, mattresses, beds, China and glass ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY BELL & BUSH.—WE request particular attention to our sale of excellent household furniture, all in good order, to take place THIS DAY, in the private residence No. 99 Barrow-st., near Hudson-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 216 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

P. F. FLAGLER.

$1,000—ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF securing a partner, clerk or salesman in some business requiring industry, strict integrity, correct habits and some years experience, may hear of an applicant possessing these qualifications by addressing M. B., Box No. 1,006 Post-Office.

TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A newly fitted saloon, not yet opened, well located, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, a first-rate chance for an enterprising man. Satisfactory reasons given for selling on application to SAMUEL W. CAREY, Esq., on the corner of Newark and Washington-sts., Hoboken, New-Jersey.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—Superbly located on the Western side of town, well stocked, and doing a fine business. The lease itself is worth a good bonus. Purchasers may inquire at No. 288 Washington-st., corner of Harrison-st.

TO BUTCHERS.—FOR SALE—A PORK AND beef store, on one of the leading avenues up town, doing a trade of about $800 per week. The occupant under no rent. Address MELICK & HAZELTINE, No. 208 Broadway, up stairs.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—At O'CONNOR & COLLENDER'S Billiard Table Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF WELLS & CO.,
CONTRACTORS BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS,
No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE.—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all materials, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying 120 miles of iron water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given.

WELLS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

M. MERCER, JR., & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that estate intrusted to them will be satisfactorily managed.

HENRY MERCER, Jr.,
late Cashier Ocean Bank.
WM. ALEX. SMITH,
late of No. 31 Wall-st.

New-York, April 1, 1857.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Mount Parley, Esq., Messrs. F. Hoffman, Mathews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; E. Hinkle, Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. D. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WM. BROWN & CO., GEO. O. TURNEY, Lessees,
Glasgow, Mo. JAMES T. SHORT, Agent.

BERCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LEXINGTON, MO.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS; locate LANDS; pay Taxes; and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

References—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simmons, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kimball & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 9 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. G. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy-Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858. In the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive one-third the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an instalment of $20 per share, on the same day. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued, and half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such instalments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into stock, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1858, of the Directors of the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad, will not be entitled to receive their own rights, having reference to the quantities of stock held by such parties in the two first named companies.

J. W. BROOKS, Director.

NOTE.—As it is important that early action should be taken in regard to the work upon the road, the Directors reserve the right to close the period within which subscriptions shall be received from the stockholders of the two Companies named at any time after ten days.

OFFICE OF THE FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., FORT WAYNE, Saturday, March 30.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to exchange their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA—New-York, April 13, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year, from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and opened again on the 6th day of May next.

ISAAC G. LEA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
April 13, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders, on and after Friday, 1st of May next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date. By order,

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that four promissory notes for $212 50 each, made by HENRY D. CLARK, and payable to THOMAS REILLY or order, at three, six, nine, and twelve months respectively from the 9th of May next, were given without consideration, and the same will not be paid. All persons are therefore cautioned against negotiating the same.

HENRY D. CLARK.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 15 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain. A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK R. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 15 Chamber-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
(Late Sackets Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Co.,)
No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, April 21, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO ONE MILLION of dollars of the Bonds of this Company are notified that the seventh instalment of $5 per share thereon, will be payable to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank, on the 1st day of May next. By order of the Board.

E. D. MAXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1, HANOVER-STREET.—New-York, April 20, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before them. By order,

J. E. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 418 Broadway, New-York, (room No. 2,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

New-York, April 21, 1857. E. W. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Common Bonds of the Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE BONDS.—Will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500—payable from 6 months to one year, as may be desired.

The money may be deposited with A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain in Shoe and Leather Bank. Interest from date of deposit.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Interest Coupons, due May 1 proxima, on the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Republic, on and after that day.

J. B. SMITH, President.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1857, on the school bonds (Nos. 1 to 77) of the City of San Francisco will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 63 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requisite legislative authority having been received, the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable in stock on the 20th day of April inst., at the Transfer office, No. 45 Wall-st., in pursuance of the following resolution of the Board, adopted on the establishment of the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock dividend of ten per cent.

Where the dividend amounts to one or more shares, the same will be placed to the credit of the stockholder, and a certificate for the same issued on application at the office; and when the dividend does not amount to a full share the stockholder will receive a scrip certificate in favor of the bearer, which can be converted into full stock on presentation with other similar certificates, in amounts which can be made into full shares.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 15th inst., and be opened on the 27th inst.

The Board of Directors have resolved that in future the stock dividends will be declared as often as the Sinking Fund amounts to five per cent. on the capital stock, instead of ten per cent., as provided in the original resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

New-York, April 6, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st.—New-York, April 10, 1857.—A dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, ending April 1, has this day been declared payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books will close on the 20th and open on the 25th instant. By order of the Board.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till the 4th day of May next.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE & INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
BROAD-STREET, New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual meeting, held at the office on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k De Peyster,	F. James Glover,	
Evans Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,	
F. Burgess,	Chas. Brouwer,	P. P. Bell,	
M. K. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	J. R. Wells,	
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,	
	Henry Morgan,	John Garde.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 253 av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood!!! The original and genuine article, purely vegetable, every where celebrated for the efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative, mild aperient, and renovating agent, it is unequaled. The happy results it produces arise from its containing, in a highly concentrated form, all the medicinal virtues of the best Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 126 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before it; indifferent, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c.*, at Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $8; and in $37 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the orderer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations

NEW-YORK CITY.

There shall be no more Shad.

Buy a shad to-day, reader, if you can, for hereafter we reckon they will be scarce. Of the Port Bill, passed by the late Legislature, the 18th section reads as follows:

"It shall not be lawful, except in cases now provided by law, for any person to erect, or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York, any poles for the purpose of fishing, where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $5 for each pole erected or driven contrary to the provisions of this section; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to cause the same to be removed."

The Commissioners of Pilots are made, by the same Port Bill, Commissioners of this act; and they, we understand, are going to work at once to put section 18 into operation. Of course, then, the shad-poles in the North River are to come up at once! Hundreds of jolly fishermen will go without a job, hundreds who now stand in the fish-markets, or go blowing tin-horns through the streets, crying "Shad-oh," will be hushed, and we, the people, must turn to porgies, black-fish, flounders, or go abroad for our shad. It seems as if the millennium ought to hurry up, or it will meet an injunction before it sets foot this way, for prices of every thing we buy go up perpetually, and of all we have to sell go down. Our oysters, they say, are to be poisoned by yellow-fever, if Quarantine goes below; our meats already scarcely weigh down their value in the precious metals, and now the shad-poles are to come up. Save our harbor at all events, but may the "Shad-oh," of the fish-peddlers never be lost in the streets.

Post-Office Dispatch.

The Washington *Star* says that "the last quarter's returns of the New-York City Post-Office, making more than a cart load of papers, reached the Department on the 4th inst., the quarter ending on the 31st ult. The law allows ten days for their receipt here. By the 19th they were duly examined, verified, stated, and the general account based on them was sent back to the Postmaster there. On the 21st inst., his acknowledgment of the correctness of the Department's adjustment reached the Auditor for the Post-Office Department. The gross postages, for delivery and distribution at that office, in that quarter, were $[illegible] 69."

Police Candidates.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of to-day my name is mentioned as a candidate for a position under the Board of Police Commissioners. *Permit me to say that the statement* is not correct. I am not, nor is it my intention to be, a candidate for any office or position.

GUY R. PELTON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 23, 1857.

Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I notice in your paper of yesterday that I am set down as a candidate for Chief Clerk of the new Board of Police Commissioners. Please do me the justice to say that I am not a candidate for that office, having some time ago expressly stated to the Commissioners that I did not wish to be named in connection with any office in their gift. Wishing the new Commission an early and successful administration,

I am, Sir, yours, &c., F. J. OTTARSON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 23, 1857.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock —Alderman CLANCY in the Chair.

Several petitions were received and referred of individuals for the remission of taxes and assessments.

REPORT CONCERNING THE NEW CHARTER.

The following report of the Special Committee on the subject of a new charter, was presented and read:

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen to proceed to Albany and lay before the Legislature the draft of an amended charter for the City of New-York, approved by the Common Council, respectfully submit the following report:

The Committee proceeded to the city of Albany in accordance with their instructions, and presented themselves before the Assembly Committee on Cities and Villages, for the purpose of making known the wishes of the City of New-York. Your Committee was then and there informed that said Committee on Cities and Villages had already in their possession an amended charter for the City of New-York, and said Committee received, but took no notice in any way, of the papers presented by your Committee. This gross insult to the people of New-York through their representatives, developed to your Committee the real designs of these men, and they therefore felt it due to themselves that they should hold no more official intercourse with said Committee; nevertheless, the chairman of your Committee sought to obtain from a member of the Committee on Cities and Villages (Mr. Pomeroy,) some information with regard to the source from whence was obtained the draft of an amended charter which was in the hands of said Committee. In answer to a question to that effect, said Pomeroy stated that the bill was handed to him in his seat and he declined to state the source from whence it came, yet this Committee did report a bill thus obtained to the Legislature and recommended that it become a law. If there can be found in the whole history of legislation a more reckless transaction, your Committee are at a loss where to look for it. In a subsequent conversation with the said member of the Committee, (Pomeroy,) and while remonstrating against such high-handed legislation your Committee were informed by said Pomeroy that the matter had been decided upon in a Republican caucus, and that the bill would positively become a law. Said Pomeroy stated, at the same time, that the said Republican Party was a new party, that it had no patronage in the General Government, and must make places for its friends!! Thus acknowledging in the most unblushing manner the iniquitous designs of these conspirators against order and good government. This same Pomeroy had the baseness afterwards to deny, upon the floor of the House the words by which he had committed himself and his party. It is not the purpose of the Committee to enter at this time upon a discussion as to the legality of these measures which reckless partisans have attempted to foist upon the people of this City. Their sole design is to lay before this Board a report of their action under the instructions which they received. The proper steps have already been taken to test the constitutionality of these acts, and the Committee rely with confidence upon the result. They know that the people will reject with scorn and indignation this attempt upon their rights by the enactment of laws not asked for by them, but conceived and carried through the Legislature by a few designing men, among them some whose previous attempts at fraud upon the ballot box had met with the infamy they deserved, and who had secured the coöperation of well-known political intriguers at Albany. The sole intent and purpose of those laws is to annul the will of the majority of the citizens of New-York. It remains for the Courts to determine whether they are or are not constitutional, and it remains for the people to determine whether they will or will not submit to them. It would appear strange that representatives from one section of the State, owing their position to the simple will of the majority, should thus defy the expressed will of the majority of another section, were it not for the notorious character of the men by whom they are controlled. It is well known that there exists in this State an organization of men who, *for a series of years*, have been banded together by *bonds of a common infamy for the purpose of obtaining* place and power, assuming by turns various names for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the real character of their organization.

They have succeeded in a few instances, in times of political excitement, and under false cries of reform, in obtaining power, for brief periods only, to be hurled indignantly from their places by reaction of feeling when their real motives were discovered. Having at length exhausted every other name which could deceive the people, and finding their party despised in every section of the country, they at length assumed the sacred name of Freedom, and under a mock sympathy for a race which they, of all others, despise as their inferiors, they basely announced themselves as the sole exponents of Liberty, and by the most unblushing falsehoods, the most incendiary appeals, and a lavish expenditure of money, they boldly attempted, by coöperating with all the elements of disunion and disaffection which existed in various portions of the country, to obtain possession of the general Government; purchasing or stultifying the press of the rural districts, and abandoning the larger cities where their falsehoods and baseness would be exposed, they confined their incendiary harangues to the interior of the State; and not until after the result of the late election was made known, was it conceived how adroitly they had laid their plans. The patriotism of the Union triumphed, they were defeated in their real designs, but they succeeded in returning to the Legislature from the interior counties the most shameless set of political hacks who have ever disgraced the numerous parties to which they had in turn belonged, but which in turn they had traitorously betrayed. A list of their names with the various schemes of public plunder with which they have been connected would be a sufficient history of these men. Their familiarity with legislation had taught them the power of a majority, and they had sought an opportunity to exercise it. Having already exhausted the Treasury of the State and plunged it into an enormous and inextricable indebtedness they turned their venal eyes towards this devoted City. Here was wealth in abundance from which to fill the pockets of these unscrupulous leaders. Here too was the citadel of a Union-loving Democracy, here the tide of Abolitionism and corruption had been stayed. Here their base designs had been checked, here their vile falsehoods exposed. Hence revenge and cupidity joined their foul hands and united in enacting these most infamous laws which we are now called upon to submit to. New offices of every description have been created, with large, extravagant salaries, and filled with shameless partisans intrusted with the disbursement of millions wrung from the tax payers of the [illegible] a mercenary force [illegible] to override and overawe [illegible] will. No man can read [illegible] their purport. They might [illegible] blood, for they may not [illegible] it. And we now call upon the people to prepare for the issue!

"We may suffer, but we shall not suffer long:
We may suffer—but we *will not suffer wrong.*"

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER MONEGHAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS.

The report was ordered to be printed.

WHY THE COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS HAVE NOT BEEN PAID.

The following communication was received from the City Chamberlain, in reply to a resolution calling on him to explain why warrants drawn on the Treasury have not been paid:

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTS.—In compliance with a resolution of your Board, passed the 20th inst., "requiring the City Chamberlain to report his reasons for refusing to pay the City warrants lately drawn on him, with a general statement of the amount of funds in his possession to the credit of the several City accounts," &c.

I beg to report that the City funds are kept by the Chamberlain under two heads: one the City Treasury account, and the other the account with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

On the 11th of March last the City Treasury had to its credit one million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred dollars; on the 12th of March, the next day, the account was overdrawn two hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars. This overdraft continued to increase daily until the 17th of April, when the City Treasury was overdrawn one million one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars, ($1,132,600.)

In addition, the Shoe and Leather Bank has taken from the Comptroller, on its own account, revenue bonds for three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) making a total overdraft of the City Treasury account, including bonds held by the bank, $1,432,600.

On the 17th day of April the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had to their credit eight hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred dollars, ($883,100.)

Leaving a net overdraft over and above all accounts, City Treasury and Sinking Fund, of five hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars ($549,500.)

I beg further to state that the total amount of checks that have been refused payment are about two hundred thousand dollars, which amount would have been paid by the Chamberlain, in addition to the overdraft above-mentioned, if he had been assured that that amount would have been the extent of the overdraft, or would have saved the City warrants going to protest.

I would also advise the Board that revenue bonds are now being issued, bearing an interest of seven per *cent., which, being a very desirable investment, will,* undoubtedly, in a few days, replenish the City Treasury, when all demands will be met.

(Signed) A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.

Alderman BLUNT moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Finances.

Alderman MCSPEDON remarked that the banks in which the City deposits were formerly placed always advanced enough to meet all drafts presented; but there never had been so large an over-draft as at present. The fact was, the City credit has suffered much of late, and that is chiefly the reason it is so difficult to raise money at the usual rate of interest. He remembered when all the funds desired could be had from 4½ to 6 per cent.

Alderman BLUNT stated that there was an unusual number of claims pressing upon the Treasury for payment: the new Reservoir, the Central Park and other large expenditures had aided in making the City short. He deprecated the practice of paying contractors for work before the assessments are collected; it was not so formerly.

Alderman TUCKER took exception to the giving out that the City is bankrupt, which report will go forth on the wings of the wind, to the great detriment of its credit. The Treasury is not bankrupt; it has merely suspended payment.

Alderman FULMER alluded to the assessment business, and said that there were revenue bonds issued, in anticipation of assessments, and now lying back, to an amount that, in a few days, when they are made public, will startle the community. He recommended the repeal of the ordinance requiring money to be paid on contracts, before the assessments are collected.

Alderman CLANCY admitted that there was an extraordinary pressure on the City Treasury, on account of the Central Park and other improvements, but he claimed that there was some fault in the matter. He charged that the Comptroller's Department was conducted in a loose and irregular manner. Mr. FLAGG, he said, was recently urged by the Managers of Savings Banks, and others, to put up the interest on Revenue Bonds to 7 per cent., and then refused. Since then he has been compelled to advance the rate to 7.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion the Board then adjourned to Monday at the usual hour.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday. The President J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

After the reading of several petitions a resolution was [illegible] that the Clerk of the Board be authorized to [illegible] the meetings of the Standing and Special Committees of the Board in the Daily TIMES, [illegible] and *Herald*. The resolution was adopted without discussion.

A resolution, submitted by Councilman OTTARSON, for the revision of the Rules by a Committee to be appointed for that purpose, so as to cause them to be conformable to the new Charter, was laid on the table.

A report of the Committee on Fire Department was accepted; and a resolution to make the Post-office bell, a district bell, was adopted.

THE VALIDITY OF THE POLICE BILL.

Councilman BOOLE moved to take from the table the resolution relative to the validity of the new Police Bill. Delay arose in consequence of the original document not being forthcoming. Councilman BOOLE, for that reason, would have withdrawn the motion, but Councilman HASWELL objected. Some confusion arose in consequence of the impossibility of determining whether the board could proceed. Several members spoke. At last, a copy, certified by the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was produced.

The President, in answer to a question, stated that the resolution involved no expenditure, but only the protection of property.

Councilman OTTARSON said, that for the Board to come in at the third hour when an injunction was already issued, was quite unnecessary and highly improper; the Board had the assurance of the Mayor that he would disobey the law. One member of the Police Commission would not go with him. If the majority of the Council choose needlessly to show their teeth, they might do so; but he would advise the measure to be laid on the table.

Councilman WARNER said resistance to law was the very principle of action of those with whom the last speaker uniformly acted. He (the speaker) did not want to resist, but to contest the law, to ascertain its sense in Courts of law.

Councilman OTTARSON said there was great excitement a few years ago among the Democratic party in reference to a certain measure, but the times are changed,—laws are passed by a different party. He would return the same doctrine to his opponents they had so loudly advocated, namely—that they should obey the law until it was constitutionally changed.

On vote—33 affirmative, 14 in the negative—the Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board then went into Committee on the regular calendar, and a number of resolutions were passed to a third reading.

Among the matters which came before the Committee was a resolution appropriating $5,000 *for the celebration of the Fourth of July.*

The report of the Special Committee on organizing the various bureaux under the new charter, was made the special order for the next meeting, directly after the presentation of petitions and resolutions.

The Board, on the rising of the Committee of the Whole, adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday at 4 o'clock, Supervisor CLANCY in the Chair.

The only business transacted was the reception and reference to the Committee on Annual Taxes, of a communication from the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, requesting the Board to furnish additional room in connection with their office for the Assessors, who by a late act have been attached to the department of Taxes and Assessments.

The Board adjourned to meet on Monday next at 4 o'clock.

Special Partners.

The following law, which is interesting and important to a very large class of our business community, is among those enacted at the late session of the Legislature:—

AN ACT to amend the revised statutes in relation to limited partnerships.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Section three, article one, title one, chapter four, part second of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3. The general partners only shall be authorized to transact business for the partnership, except as provided in section seventeen, and no special partner shall be authorized to sign for the partnership, or to bind the same.

SEC. 2. Section twelve of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 12. Every alteration which shall be made in the names of the partners, in the nature of the business, or in the capital or shares thereof, or in any other matter specified in the original certificate, and the death of any partner, whether general or special, shall be deemed a dissolution of the partnership, and every such partnership, which shall in any manner be carried on after such alteration shall have been made, or such death shall have occurred, shall be deemed a general partnership in respect to all business transacted after such alteration or death, unless renewed as a special partnership, according to the provision of the last section.

SEC. 3. Section seventeen of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 17. A special partner may, from time to time, examine into the state and progress of the partnership concerns, and may advise as to their management; he may also loan money to, and advance and pay money for the partnership, and may take and hold the notes, drafts, acceptances and bonds of, or belonging to the partnership, as security for the repayment of such moneys and interest, and may use and lend his name and credit as security for the partnership, in any business thereof, and shall have the same rights and remedies in these respects as any other creditor might have. He may also negotiate sales, purchases, and other business for the partnership, but no business so negotiated shall be binding upon the partnership until approved by a general partner. Excepting as herein mentioned, he shall not transact any business on account of the partnership, nor be employed for the purpose, as agent, attorney or otherwise. If he shall interfere contrary to these provisions he shall be deemed a general partner.

SEC. 4. Section twenty-three of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows;

SEC. 23. In case of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the partnership, no special partner shall, except for claims contracted pursuant to section seventeen, under any circumstances, be allowed to claim as a creditor, until all the claims of all the other creditors of the partnership shall be satisfied.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately, and shall apply as well to such partnerships existing at the time of the passage thereof, as to those thereafter formed.

The New City Hall Bill.

The following is the Act, passed April 17, authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to erect a new City Hall, to raise money to loan, and to appoint Commissioners for that purpose:

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Richard M. Blatchford, Gustavus A. Conover, Robert Emmet, Edwin D. Morgan, Henry Evesson, are hereby appointed Commissioners of the new City Hall in the City of New-York, and all vacancies which may occur among the said Commissioners shall be filled by the Common Council.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to direct and superintend the erection of a new City Hall in the City of New-York, upon that portion of the Park lying on the rear of the present City Hall, bounded by Broadway, Chambers and Centre streets, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners shall have power to decide upon the plans and specifications, to advertise for and receive proposals, to make contracts and to do all and everything necessary to the building and completion of the same under the provisions of this Act. But before deciding on any plans or specifications it shall be their duty to offer to the proper authorities of the United States Government to conform any portion of the interior plans of said building to the purpose of a Post-office, and the accommodations of the Courts of the United States, and to convey *to the United States Government the portions of* ground covered by said building so occupied. And the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York are hereby authorized and empowered to make conveyance by deed of grant or lease of any portion of the Park to the Government of the United States, for the erection, at the expense of the said Government, of such building for the purposes of a Post Office, or accommodation for the Courts of the United States, held in said City, and for the officers attached to said Courts, upon being duly compensated for the same; and in case of such conveyance by the City, the jurisdiction of the State of New-York over said ground shall be hereby released to the Government of the United States for such purposes, reserving, however, to the State of New-York concurrent jurisdiction relative to all civic and criminal processes.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners shall have full power to employ architects, engineers, superintendents, clerks, and such other necessary assistants as may be required for the construction of the said City Hall, the compensation of such architects, engineers, superintendents, clerks and assistants, to be fixed by the Commissioners, by and with the consent of the Common Council. The said Commissioners shall receive as compensation not exceeding five dollars per day, for each day's actual attendance on their duties, to be certified to the Comptroller under oath.

SEC. 5. The provisions of all acts applicable to contracts of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty requiring appropriations of money to fulfill the same, are hereby declared applicable to the contracts to be made by the said Commissioners so far as the same are not inconsistent with this Act. The contracts entered into by the said Commissioners on behalf of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller within ten days after the same shall be executed.

SEC. 6. The said Commissioners shall keep full minutes of their proceedings, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New York within ninety days after the said new City Hall shall be fully completed.

SEC. 7. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to raise by law, from time to time and in such amounts as they may think fit, a sum not exceeding two millions of dollars by the creation of a public stock to be called "New City Hall stock of the City of New-York," which shall be redeemable in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, out of the Sinking Fund of the said City of New-York, and shall bear an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

SEC. 8. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to determine what shall be the nominal amount or value of each share of the said stock and of what number of shares the same shall consist; and the Commissioners are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of such shares at public auction, and to issue certificates therefor on such terms as they shall think proper, provided that the stock shall not be sold at less than its par value.

SEC. 9. The provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate the finances of the City of New-York," passed June 3, 1812, which are not repugnant to or incompatible with any provisions in this act contained, shall apply to said stock.

SEC. 10. It shall be lawful for the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, to order and cause to be raised by tax on all property subject to taxation within said City and County, in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly, and every year a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest annually accruing on said stock.

SEC. 11. The moneys to be raised by virtue of this act shall be applied to the erection and completion of a new City Hall in said City of New-York, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 12. The Commissioners appointed under this act shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the plans and specifications for said building, or in any contract for work to be done or materials to be furnished therefor; and said Commissioners, or either of them, for every violation of the provisions of this act, may be removed by the Mayor by and with the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to $14
Cassimere business coats	$8½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$5½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Custom made frock coats	$14 to $20
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to $3
Cassimere dress pants	$4 to $6
Rich moire antique silk vests	$2½ to $5
Cassimere business vests	$1½ to $3

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing warehouse, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts

[Advertisement.]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. Reduces inflammation, will give immediate relief from all pain and *spasmodic action, and is sure, yet, absolutely sure,* to regulate the stomach and bowels. It is an old and well-tried remedy, perfectly safe in all cases. Millions of bottles are sold yearly. The genuine article has CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, on the outside wrapper. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists throughout the world.

[Advertisement.]

ESTATE OF CAPT. GEORGE BRADISH.—A. J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell, to-day, this fine property, situated at Harlem, and consisting of 225 lots, between Second-avenue and East River, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, affording purchasers an unusually good opportunity of making desirable investments. This is one of the few old estates left unsold in that portion of the Island, and every lot offered will be sold without reserve. The terms are unusually liberal.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well-grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 20 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION.—FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

FRANGIPANNI.—PIESSE & LUBIN, perfumery factors, London, are the only makers of the genuine Frangipanni Eternal perfume, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the most fragrant and lasting odor made. Sole agents for the United States, INMAN & Co., druggists, No. 290 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FARMERS' WIVES.—Their True Social Position; Women of the Revolution; English Women; Routine of American Housewifery; Her Home Influence, fully described in this week's *Life Illustrated.* Pictures and Perils of Arctic Navigation; A Trip over the Alleghanies; The Good Influences of Homes as they should be; The Bedottites; City Gossip; News of the Week; The Bread Question, etc. Price 4 cents. Newsmen all have it.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be a grand gala night at this house, it being the occasion of a benefit to that talented young actor Mr. F. E. AIKEN. He presents a mammoth entertainment, being no less than four full and attractive pieces, viz: "Karmel, the Scout," "Rose of Sharon," "Glen-eoi," and "Rory O'More," with dancing by Mr. SILE WEED and Mr. WM. ANDERSON.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water used, diluted, as a mouth wash, imparts rosiness to the gum, preserves the teeth, and gives a floral sweetness to the breath. No South American lady fails to keep it in her dressing room, and its perfume once inhaled, is afterwards preferred to every other. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

Admired not only as being a beautiful style of picture, but also the most perfect to convey a correct likeness, justly claims the attention of lovers of the fine arts, and can be seen at the National Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES.

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to *produce Pictures in the above style, equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349* Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

We see that KNOX has been making great alterations and improvements in his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, but we can inform him that if he expects to make it capable of holding all his customers he is very much mistaken! His Summer style is as light as a feather, and as graceful as can be. Everybody knows what KNOX'S hats are.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the only external application which can be used without danger in erysipelas. Suppressive salves and lotions drive the disease to the brain. This ointment penetrates far below the surface and neutralizes the exciting cause. In all diseases of the skin, it is equally reliable.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold at 50 cents per bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two block above the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

LONG ISLAND.

N. Y. East Conference of the M. E. Church.

EIGHTH DAY.

The conference assembled yesterday at the usual hour, Bishop MORRIS in the chair. Several young men were admitted to the conference on probation.

The Stewards made their annual report of moneys received from the various districts for the superannuated fund. There had been received a total of $4,674 56, of which there had been distributed $4,653 03, leaving a balance of $21 53. The report was adopted.

The appointments to the various districts, for the relief of superannuated preachers, were then made for the ensuing year.

At the afternoon session the Conference made the following appointments:

Long Island District.—BUELL GOODSELL, Presiding Elder, Brooklyn.

Sands-street Church—John Wiley, M. B. Bull, Supernumerary; York-street, Charles Kelsey; Washington-street, Charles Shelling; Centenary Church, Heman Bangs; First place, J. H. Rylance; Pacific-street, J. Kennaday, H. Camp, Supernumerary; Hedding Mission, to be supplied; William-street Bethel Mission, E. O. Balls; Carlton-avenue, G. A. Hubbell; Fleet-street, Wm. Lawrence; Deane-street, J. Law; Eighteenth-street, W. Gothard; DeKalb-avenue, J. S. Inskip; Summerfield Chapel, W. S. Studley; Mr. Bangs' Mission, to be supplied; South Second-street, J. S. Mitchell; North Fifth-street, C. T. Mallery; Greenpoint, S. Landon; Grand-street, A. S. Francis; South Third-street, D. Curry; Cook-street, to be supplied; South Fifth-street, E. L. Janes; New-Utrecht and Gravesend, R. Wake; Flatbush and Flatlands, to be supplied; Newtown, Middle Village and Maspeth Mission, E. Miner; Astoria, G. W. Dyckman; Flushing, T. H. Burch; Clintonville, to be supplied; North Hempstead, J. S. Hough; Glen Cove, W. Platts; Cold Spring, E. S. Hebberd; Huntingdon and Lloyd's Neck, C. Stearns; North Port and Centre Port, T. M. Terry; Smithtown, L. C. Cheney; Port Jefferson, J. F. Booth; Riverhead, N. Orchard; Wattaluck and Jamesport, M. N. Olmsted; Cutchogue, S. F. Johnson; Southfield, R. H. Reynolds; Greenport, W. H. Bangs; Orient, J. Farger; Sag Harbor, J. W. B. Wood; Narragansett Mission, F. C. Hill, Sup.; Bridgehampton, W. Wake; Southampton, W. Dean; Good Ground, R. Roberts; West Hampton and Moriches, J. O. Worth; Patchogue, C. Gorse; Huntington South, R. Codling; Farmingdale, E. K. Fanning; Hempstead, B. Pilsbury; Bethel, Raynerstown, and Union Vale, to be supplied; Rockville centre, J. D. Bouton; Jamaica, W. B. Hoyt.

W. H. Gilder, President, and J. L. Gilder, Vice President of Flushing Female College.

H. J. Fox, Principal of the Ashland Collegiate Institute.

New-York East District—W. H. MORRIS, Presiding Elder, New-York.

John-street, C. E. Harris; Forsyth-street, R. M. Hatfield; Willet-street, R. McAlister; Cherry-street, W. P. Corbitt; Allen-street, J. A. Roche; Norfolk-street, J. E. Searles; Second-street, S. W. King; Seventh-street, C. Fletcher; Ninth-street, J. Henson; Seventeenth-street, G. R. Crooks; Twenty-Seventh-street, T. G. Osborn; Thirty-Seventh-street, H. Husted; Welsh Mission, J. Ellis; Corlears Hook Mission, V. Buck; East Chester and City Island Mission, W. Ross, D. Devinne, Supernumerary; Mount Vernon and Olinville Mission, S. W. Smith; West Chester and West Farms, A. Booth; New-Rochelle, J. Shaw; Mamaroneck, G. Hollis, N. Tibballs, Supernumerary; Rye, G. Taylor; Port Chester and King-*street, G. S. Gilbert; Greenwich-street, S. Howland;* Mianus, T. D. Littlewood; Stanwich and Roxbury, W. Porters; Stamford, G. Dunbar; Darien, S. W. Scofield; Pound Ridge, E. Oldren.

D. D. Whedon, Editor of the *Quarterly Review.*

James Floy, Editor of the *National Magazine.*

J. J. Matthias, Chaplain to the Seaman's Retreat, Long Island.

Bridgeport District.—E. E. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder.

Bridgeport and Fairfield, J. M. Reid; East Bridgeport, D. Osborn; Southport, S. A. Seaman; Westport Mission and Poplar Plains, C. B. Ford; Saugatuck, to be supplied; Norwalk, G. C. Creevey; New-Canaan, Mark Staples; Wilton, Upper Wilton and Georgetown, H. Astor; Ridgefield, J. Wildey; Bethel and Longridge, J. Crawford; Danbury, G. W. Woodruff; Redding, H. F. Pease; Easton, L. D. Nickerson; Stepney, D. W. Lounsbury; New-Milford, Ira Abbott; Gaylordsville and Sherman, W. H. Stebbins, G. Hubbell, Sup.; Cornwall, Ellsworth and Warren, D. Nash; Litchfield, W. Howard; West Winsted, O. Saxton; Colebrook River, H. D. Latham; West Goshen, A. McAlister; Walcottville, A. V. R. Abbott; Plymouth and Watertown, to be supplied; Woodbury, Isaac Sandford; Southbury, S. G. Stebbins; Middlebury, H. W. Lockwood; Watertown Centre, to be supplied; Waterbury, J. H. Perry; Naugatuck, Bethany, P. Bridge, S. H. Smith; Seymour and Great Hill, T. Stevenson; Ansonia Mission, J. J. Woolley; Birmingham, F. Bottom; Nichol's Farms, S. C. Keeler; Stratford, W. T. Hill.

New-Haven District—ALBERT NASH, Presiding Elder, New-Haven.

First Church, M. L. Scudder; St. John-street, J. Pegg, Jr.; George-street, W. F. Collins; Fairhaven, E. W. Smith; Westville, G. L. Stilman; Milford, W. H. Boole; Guilford, T. A. Lovejoy; Madison, B. Redford; Clinton, S. Rushmore; Essex, J. W. Leek; Deep River Mission, J. Vinton; Saybrook Ferry, to be supplied; Haddam, to be supplied; Higganum, to be supplied; Ponsett and Killingworth, R. D. Kirby; North Madison, to be supplied; Durham, R. H. Loomis; Middlefield, to be supplied; Westbrook, H. Scofield; Middletown, W. C. Hoyt, S. B. Chandler, Supernumerary; Middletown Chapel, to be supplied; Berlin, A. B. Pulling; Wethersfield, Rocky Hill and Newington, to be supplied; Hartford, L. S. Weed; Windsor, W. F. Smith; Bloomfield, L. P. Perry, J. B. Merwin, Supernumerary; Linsbury Circuit, to be supplied; West Suffield, Henry Barton; East Granby, C. Rutherford; West Granby, W. T. Gilbert; East Hartland, to be supplied; Burlington, H. U. Weed; Bristol, J. W. Simpson; Forestville, to be supplied; New-Britain, H. C. Glover; Meriden, J. L. Peck; Hampden, W. H. Russell.

J. W. Horne, Principal of the Monrovia Seminary, Liberia.

J. B. Stratton, transferred to Troy Conference.

ANNUAL STATISTICS.—Members, 25,720; baptisms, 1,761; Church property—212 churches, valued at $990,975; Parsonages, 75, valued at $148,175.

Benevolent Contributions—Amount received for conference claimants, $2,963 63; for Missionary Society, $14,738 19; Tract Society, $1,750 25.

There are 318 Sunday schools; 3,373 officers and teachers; 21,190 scholars, and 70,651 volumes in library.

Increase—Members, 2,120, and $6,213 76 in benevolent contributions; Sunday school scholars, 1,297.

The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Almost Successful.

On Wednesday night last, the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, picked up a man in the street, named DANIEL CONFREY, stupid from the effects of narcotic poison. It seems that he had been drinking laudanum, undoubtedly with the intention of taking his own life, and was placed in charge of Dr. RHODES, to be pumped out, which operation saved his life.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week 38 patients were admitted at this Hospital; 40 were discharged, and six died, viz.: Robert Larkin, aged 27; Sarah C. Sharp, aged 55; Charles Crosier, aged 35; James Moran, aged 47; Wm. Flood, aged 20; Heinrich Wirth, aged 18.

Dismissal.

The Board of Superintendents of the Poor for Kings County, at a meeting held on Wednesday, passed a resolution dismissing Dr. BARNEY, Keeper of the Lunatic Asylum, to take effect on the 10th of May. No cause is assigned for the removal.

A dead infant was picked up in Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. This is so common an occurrence that but little attention is paid to such subjects now by the authorities.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nominations for the Firemen's Election.

The delegates from the various Fire Companies in Jersey City, met at the house of Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, on Wednesday evening, to nominate candidates for Chief and Assistant Engineers, and for the Fire Commissioners, provided for in the new law, all of whom will be voted for at the election to be held on Tuesday, May 5.

Chief Engineer—Samuel A. French, for reëlection, and Jacob Z. Marinus.

Assistant Engineers—Adrian B. Reynolds and Wm. L. Stevens for the First Ward; James Wallace and James McLaughlin for the Second Ward; John Howeth and John B. Haight for the Third Ward; and *John Coyle and John G. Haybeck for the Fourth* Ward.

Fire Commissioners—D. S. Gregory, Jr., Charles Martindale, Charles Scott, D. W. Stone, Thomas Royle, R. K. Terry, J. Clarke, George Dempsey, Wm. White and H. C. Smith.

The leases of 84 pews for a hundred years each in the new First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, were sold at auction on Monday evening, for $6,547. The highest premium paid was $600, and the lowest $10—the average being nearly $193 per pew. Several pews were rented for a year, at from $1 to $10. The whole sale comprised about one-fourth of the house, and netted $6,644.

New Ferry-boat Launched.

The new ferry-boat for the Jersey City ferry was launched from the yard of DEVINE & BURTIS, at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 5 o'clock, and was towed to Jersey City, where she was visited yesterday by a large number of people. The new boat is named *John S. Darcy*, after the President of the New-Jersey Railroad Co., to which the ferry belongs. The new boat is 185 feet long, 32½ feet in breadth, and has 12½ feet depth of hold. REED & BIRBECK, of Jersey City, are constructing her machinery. Her cost will be about $45,000.

REORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.—It is stated that the members of the American Party, claiming to number 800 voters, will reorganize on the plan of open organization, and hold occasional meetings. No secret societies of Americans now exists in the city.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 23.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	1850 Reading Railroad	81¾
1,000 do	91½	100 do....b60	81¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. R. Real Estate 6s	85	1550 do....s3	81¾
1,000 Erie RR. 1st m. bs.	108	100 do....s10	81¾
4,000 Har. RR. 1st mt.	81½	500 do....b60	83
9,000 Mich. So. Sk. F. Bs.	74½	200 do....s60	81
5,000 do	74½	200 do....s60	81¼
6,500 Ill. Cent. R. R. bs.	99¾	200 do	81¾
4,000 La Ca. & M. R. p. b	87½	100 do	81½
1,000 Hd. R. R. R. 2d m't	86½	31 Mich. Cen. R. R.	94½
55 Bank of N. York	120½	50 do....b60	94½
21 Bank of Com.	105½	50 do....s3	94½
7 Park Bank	108	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R..b3	73
26 Ocean Bank	96	23 do....s3	73
20 Phenix Bank	110	50 do	71¾
10 D. & H. Canal Co.	121	35 do	71½
20 Penn. Coal Co.	92½	1950 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	60
25 P. M. S. Co.	74	600 do	60½
100 O. L. & T. Co..s6m	95	100 do....s10	60½
25 do	96½	100 do	61
10 N. H. & H. R. R.	118	250 do	62
660 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86¾	400 do	61½
100 do	86¾	100 do....b4	61
50 do....b60	86¾	100 do....b30	61¼
2035 Erie Railroad..opg	44	100 do....b3	61
100 do....b30	44	400 do....s60	60½
100 do....s30	43½	950 do	61¾
50 do....s9	43½	900 do....b30	62
500 do....opg	43½	50 Pan. R. R....s10	91¼
1700 do....opg	43½	20 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	102
100 do....s30	43½	300 Clev. & To. R. R.	64½
50 do....c	43½	3100 do....opg	64
100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	34	100 do....b60	64½
50 Stonington R. R.	45	1600 do....s10	64
5 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	30	100 do....b10	64
30 do	31	400 do....b30	64½
250 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	49½	100 Ch. & Rock I. R. R.	95½
100 do....b60	49½	155 do	96
100 do	49½	50 do....s60	95½
100 Ill. Cent. R. R.	130½	50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	77
8 do	131¼	8 C. B. & Quincey R. R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	99½	450 Reading R. R.	81¾
3,000 do	99½	300 do....b60	82½
20 Ocean Bank	96	100 do....b10	81½
250 Erie R. R....opg	44	500 do....b30	83
200 do....b3	44	100 do....s3	81½
100 do....opg	43½	250 Illinois Cent. R..s60	130
50 do....b60	44	50 do....s10	130½
100 do....s60	43½	100 do....s60	129½
120 do....p&c	43½	100 do....b10	131¼
30 La Ca. & Mil. R.	77	25 Mich. Central R..s10	94½
250 N. Y. Cent. R.	86½	100 do....s60	94
150 do....b3	86½	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	64
900 M. S. & N. Ia. RR.	61½	100 do....b60	64½
415 do	61½	300 do....s30	63½
300 do....b30	62	75 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	49
400 do....b30	62½		

THURSDAY, April 23—P. M.

One or two members of the Stock Exchange who for themselves or customers had been buyers of Michigan Southern and other stocks in which the recent fall has been large and rapid, failed to-day to meet their contracts. The consequence was that in the early Board the stocks which they had contracted to receive, were resold in the market, as for cash, and under the temporary panic thus created, Michigan Southern touched 60 ₽ cent., Cleveland and Toledo 64, New-York and Erie *44@43½, and New-York Central 86½ ₽ cent.* The fluctuations in these and other stocks through the day were frequent and violent, and the general market in the afternoon closed feverish and unsettled. Reading and Illinois Central shares were comparatively firm on the cash bids, owing to the fact that recent outside purchasers have deemed it proper to withdraw these stocks from the control of the *Bearish* jobbers within the Board who, by means of borrowing from each other and from the Commission Brokers who carry the stocks for their customers, are enabled in most cases to sell for the decline five or ten-fold the amount actually on the Street. The same immunity from the attacks of this party is enjoyed by the Michigan Central, Delaware and Hudson, and all the City Bank Stocks, every one of which, in the present destructive temper of the Street, would be borne down by artificial sales and wholesale detraction, if they could only be borrowed for the purpose or sold on long options. As this difference becomes to be appreciated, the probability is that the supply of other stocks subject to the use of these most unscrupulous jobbers will be gradually reduced, and there is no time so favorable to this change in the character of the purchases made by outside parties through the Stock Board, as at the present low range of prices. The prominent fluctuations of the day, beginning with the closing rates of Wednesday afternoon, were:

New-York and Erie	45@44@43½@43½@43½
New-York Central	87@86½@86½
Michigan Southern	62½@60@61¼@61@60½
Cleveland and Toledo	65½@64@63½
Illinois Central	130½@131¼—firm
Reading	82¼@81¾@81½—firm
Illinois Central Bonds	99½@99½

There was a little more doing in Money loans on the Street in one or two quarters to-day, but the Brokers generally were idle, and the supply of means at 7 ₽ cent. to the regular Stock Houses quite easy. With the Discount Brokers business is less active as the Summer season is approached. The Sub-Treasury balance was reduced to $14,784,567, or $122,601 less than yesterday. The calculation is that after the 15th May the reduction will be quite rapid to $12,000,000, and thence to $10,000,000 or $11,000,000 before the close of June.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, April 23.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

A. B. Bunckles, Brattleboro, Vt., failed.

Wm. L. Lawdow, Glover, Vt., suspended.

James E. Brinsmaid, Burlington, Vt., attached.

Richard F. Wyman, Boston, Mass., suspended.

A. I. Danforth, Providence, R. I., suspended.

New-York City, suspended; assets said to be large; good dividends expected. The City Chamberlain, A. V. Stout, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, having advanced already about a million and a half of dollars to "help us through," has declined to "go it blind" any further. He's right.

Williams & Seeger, New-York City, suspended.

D. D. Case & Co., New-York City, assigned; liabilities about $[illegible].

John P. Ball & Co., New-York City, suspended.

A. G. Howland, New-York City, suspended; liabilities reported $70,000.

Simmons & Short, New-York City, suspended.

I. B. Cunningham, Peekskill, N. Y., failed and assigned.

Winston & Rice, Utica, N. Y., are endeavoring to compromise at fifty per cent.

Nathaniel Mudge, Rome, N. Y., assigned to M. H. Lawton.

D. G. Davis, Schenectady, N. Y., suspended.

W. T. Abercrombie, Sullivan, N. Y., suspended.

W. S. Ingham, Cato, N. Y., suspended.

James Chapin, Ketchumville, N. Y., assigned.

Rice Hadsell, [illegible], N. J., suspended.

George R. Dunn & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.

B. B. Myrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.

R. L. Parker & Co., Baltimore, Md., suspended in consequence of loss by fire.

S. Fenby & Bro., Baltimore, Md., suspended; liabilities reported very large.

William Goodrich, Wheeling, Va., assigned; liabilities about $24,000, of which $10,000 is said to be confidential.

I. H. Carter & Co., New-Orleans, La., asking an extension; will pay in full.

Harwood & Crawford, Vicksburg, Miss., suspended; liabilities about $50,000.

L. B. Cunningham, Fayetteville, Ark., assigned; home creditors preferred.

Samuel Ayres, Defiance, Ohio, suspended.

R. F. Hargrave, Jerseyville, Ohio, assigned.

Clark, Ousler & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., suspended and sold out.

M. B. Davison, Francisville, Ind., assigned.

Coe, Stoughton & Co., Chicago, Ill., assigned.

Bernhard Sondheim, Chicago, Ill., assigned to J. A. Leibenstein.

R. W. Price, Paris, Ill., suspended and left the place.

Losee & Lovejoy, Wilmington, Ill., suspended.

Green & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., assigned.

L. Rosenbaum, Goldwater, Mich., failed.

Aaron Armstrong, St. Johns, N. B., suspended; it is said will pay in full.

Dodge, Bacon & Co., London, reported suspended a short time since, we are informed, by letter from their friends, have resumed payment, and are going on with business as usual.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,500 Union Canal 6s, 28; $[illegible] Chester Valley Railroad 7s, 40; $2,000 City 6s, 90½; $[illegible] do., 90; $3,700 do. new, 96; $200 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; $100 Lehigh 6s, '70, 93; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 75; 100 Chester Valley Railroad, 5; 100 Reading Railroad, 40¾; 100 do., 40¾; 20 Union Canal, 12½; 12 Lehigh Valley Railroad, 57½; 7 Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; 12 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 137½; 3 do., 137½; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 5 Bank of Pennsylvania, 111½; 4 Mechanics' Bank, 30; 33 Man. and Mechanics' Bank, 31½.

Between Boards—$2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 76½.

Second Board—$700 Lehigh 6s, '70, 93; $2,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59; $4,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 76½; $2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 76½; $3,200 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 86½; 13 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 55½; 1 Morris Canal Preferred, 97½; 150 Reading Railroad, 40¾; 40 Girard Bank, 11½; 5 do., 11½; 20 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Camden, 42.

European Mail Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	April 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	April 29
City Washington	New-York	Liverpool	April 30
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	May 2
Fulton	New-York	Havre	May 2
America	Boston	Liverpool	May 6
Ericsson	New-York	Liverpool	May 9
FROM EUROPE.			
America	Liverpool	Boston	April 11
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 18
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	April 22
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 22
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	April 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April 25

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—George G. Sampson, lady, 4 children and 2 servants, Mrs. S. Kivell and child, J. Alexander Patton, R. L. Collins, D. R. Daniels, John Wiley, Mrs. A. Downey and 2 children, W. H. Peters, W. H. Shoener, S. Devenberg, James D. Graff, Charles A. Smith, Mrs. Purrar, Wm. H. Puryear, Mrs. J. Wesley, John R. Church, and 17 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 5 07 | Sun sets..... 6 46 | Moon sets.. 3 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 6 16 | Gov. Island.. 9 01 | Hell Gate..10 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 23.

Cleared.

Ships Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Liverpool, Kearney, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Sirene, (Brem.,) Arfman, Bremen, Hemminge, Muller & Gesling; Kitty, (Br.,) Galilien, Darien, Collins & Marsh.

Brigs H. Balch, Jordan, Fishing Bay, Md., R. A. Ball; Col. Penniman, Coffin, Trinidad, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Tornado, McCarty, St. Thomas, Russell & Vining.

Schooners J. W. Drisko, Drisko, Cardenas, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Enterprise, Pendleton, Baltimore, Smith & Boynton; S. Andrews, Putnam, Washington, B. Blossom & Son; Abdel Kader, Cornelius, Darien, C. H. Pierson; Banquet, Bartlett, Suffolk, W. H. Doggett; James Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Barge Cayuga, Trout, Philadelphia.

Propeller Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Endeavor, (of Boston,) Deane, Shanghae Jan. 16, passed Anjier 27th, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 3, with teas and silks to Cary & Co. Was off Barnegat on the 19th inst.

Ship Chas. Davenport, (of Bath,) Kelly, Liverpool March 13, with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. April 4, lat. 44 30, lon. 37 50, during a violent gale from N. N. W., twisted rudder head, lost boat, shifted cargo and received other damage; crossed the Banks in lat. 43 30, and fell in with a great deal of ice.

Ship Danube, (of Portsmouth,) Coster, Havre March 24, with mdse. and 271 passengers to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had 3 deaths and 1 birth. Experienced heavy weather.

Ship Reinhard, (Brem.,) Wider, Bremen March 24, with mdse. and 235 passengers to Stanton & Ruger.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London and the Downs March 20, with mdse. and 12 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Howard, (Ham.,) Walter, Hamburg, with mdse. and 349 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had 1 death and 1 birth on the passage.

Ship Sylvanus Blanchard, (of Yarmouth,) Lawrence, Liverpool March 26, with mdse. and 35 passengers to C. Carrow.

Ship Majestic, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Decke, Newport, Eng., 41 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Nesmith & Sons. 7th inst., on the southern edge of the banks, saw 2 large icebergs. The M. has experienced heavy weather up to Banks, stove bulwarks, split sails, &c.

Bark Alida, (Br., of St. John, N. B.) ——, Newcastle March 5, with mdse. to H. & W. Meyer. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Ella, (of Boston,) Taylor, Palermo 54 ds., with fruit to Howes & Co.

Bark Sir Isaac Newton, (Ham.,) Paap, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 116 passengers to L. E. Amsinck. Experienced heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Arcadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor 13 ds., with plaster to master. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Frederico, (Dan.,) Lamothe, St. Domingo City March 21, with mahogany, hides, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co. Had heavy weather, lost sails, &c. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Gladiator, (Br.,) Salter, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Time, (Br.,) MacDougal, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Queen Esther, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor 17 ds., with plaster to master. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Congdon, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to C. A. DeWolf.

Schr. Hare Hill, Burgess, Machias 20 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Delaware, Bridges, Rockland, with lime.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New London.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Propeller Pelican, Baldwin, Providence.

Propeller Osprey, Kinney, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W. to W. N. W.

Below.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London and Deal March 2[illegible], to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans.

Bark Castell.

Bark St. Andrew, Pickmore, Bordeaux Feb. 2[illegible], with brandy, &c., to Funche & Meincke.

Brig Fosca Helena, (Dutch galliot,) De Groot, Texel March 19, with mdse. to Funche & Meincke.

Brig Constitution.

Memoranda.

The schr. T. Raymond, arrived yesterday, was from Cienfuegos March 30, via Wilmington, N. C., where she put in in distress, having experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c. Capt. Paul Hulse was washed overboard on the 2d inst., in a gale from N. E.; the sea running so high at the time could not save him. 13th inst., lat. 37, lon. 73 10, spoke a brig from Nuevitas, steering. Thos. Owen & Sons' signal, bound to New-York.

The steamship Baltic, of the Collins line, was taken on the Balance Dock for the purpose of having her new bed plates bolted.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 23—Arr., steamer City of New-York from Philadelphia, and Wm. Jenkins, from Baltimore.